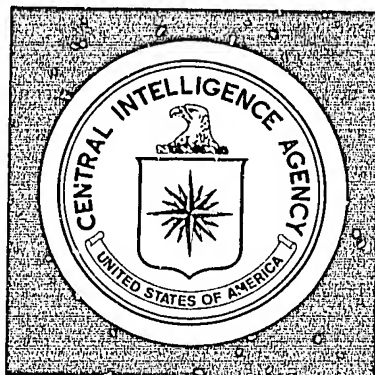


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Intelligence Handbook

US Economic Interests in Africa

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ER H 73-C
September 1973

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INTRODUCTION

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INTELLIGENCE HANDBOOK

US ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN AFRICA

Introduction

This handbook is a compendium of information on US economic ties with Africa. The handbook starts with a short treatment of the economic interests of the West in Africa and continues with a general discussion of key features of US-Africa trade, US investment in Africa, and US aid to Africa. Detailed statistical tables present information, by region and country, on these topics, as well as basic economic data on individual African countries. A second part of the handbook consists of data sheets on the 23 African countries that account for 75% of US trade with Africa. The sheets include broad economic data and information on foreign trade, investment, and aid, with emphasis on economic ties to the United States. Because of rounding, figures in the statistical tables and the data sheets sometimes do not add to the totals shown.

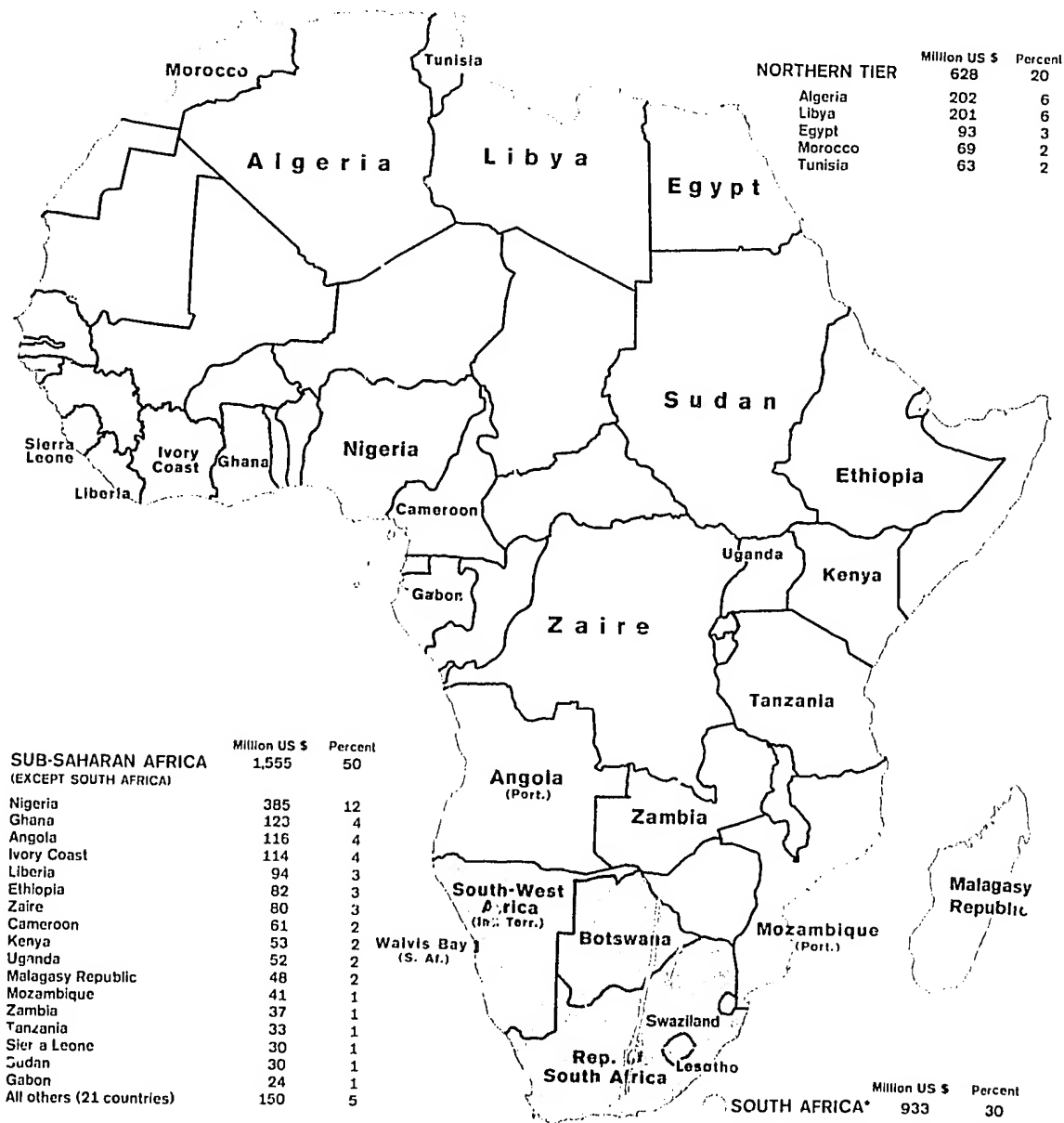
The term **investment** in this handbook normally refers to the cumulated value of all foreign-owned assets in an African country at a given time rather than to the addition to assets made in any given year. A short appendix describes some of the glaring weaknesses in the data on foreign investment in Africa.

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NOTE: Comments and queries regarding this publication are welcomed. They may be directed to [REDACTED] of the Office of Economic Research, Code 143, Extension 6404.

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TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AFRICA:
VALUE AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION, 1972



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DISCUSSION

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Perspective: Africa's Economic Relations with the West

1. Economic relations between Africa¹ and the developed countries are essential for rapid economic progress in Africa. At the same time—except for gold from South Africa and petroleum from Algeria, Libya, and Nigeria—most of these relations are presently of minor importance to the United States and the other nations of the developed Western world.² Trade with Africa represents only about 5% of total Western trade. Direct investments in Africa constitute only 8%–10% of all Western foreign investments by private business firms; 3%–5% in South Africa alone. As for aid, a substantial part of British, French, and Belgian foreign aid goes to Africa. In the past several years, 7% of US foreign aid has been committed to the area.

2. The interest of European and American importers and investors in Africa has focused on primary products, such as petroleum, gold, diamonds, copper, iron ore, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and palm and vegetable oils. Other major African exports are uranium, bauxite, phosphates, wood products, sugar, peanuts, sisal, and wine. More than 35% of the West's imports from Africa in 1972 consisted of petroleum. Gold has accounted for an additional 10%.³

3. The exploitation of mineral resources almost certainly will continue to characterize private foreign investment in Africa over the next decade. Investment in other branches of industry is less promising because of market limitations (scattered populations and low incomes), a widespread movement toward nationalization, and scarcity of skilled manpower. In general, African countries (with the exception of South Africa) have not been able to generate sustained economic momentum because:

- Agricultural production has barely kept up with rapid population growth;
- Wide fluctuations in the prices of key exports—copper, cocoa, and coffee—have inhibited orderly economic planning;
- Increases in exports have often been matched by increases in imports of consumer goods; and,
- Governments, racked by tribal animosities, have not acquired the political strength and administrative expertise to sponsor effective economic development programs.

¹ Africa for this handbook includes all the countries of the African continent, Malagasy Republic, and Mauritius.

² As regards trade, in this handbook, the developed Western world consists of the market economies of Europe, North America, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand; and as regards investment, the West is limited to the 16 of these countries that constitute the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

³ This is a rough estimate, which includes an allowance for the substantial volume of gold sales that is not reflected in the normal world trade data. (Gold sales are often treated, in foreign trade accounts, not as items of trade but as sales to financial institutions.)

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US-Africa Trade

4. Since World War II, US economic relations with Africa have expanded as part of the general rapid growth in US international trade, investment, and foreign aid. Trade with Africa remains only a small share of total US foreign trade—3% in 1972. From the African point of view, US-Africa trade is more important, making up about one-tenth of the continent's trade in recent years. (For detailed trade data on Africa, by region and country, see Tables 1 and 2.) The commodity flow is as follows:

a. US imports from Africa: petroleum, coffee, diamonds, cocoa, fish, iron, and other primary products (see Tables 3, 4, and 5).

b. US exports to Africa: industrial machinery, transportation equipment, other manufactured goods, and foodstuffs (see Tables 6, 7, and 8).

5. Africa accounts for only 3% of US imports (see Table 3). Foodstuffs (vanilla, cloves, cocoa, coffee, and nuts), metallic ores, cotton, and diamonds are among the few US imports for which Africa is an appreciable source (see Table 5).

6. Africa has supplied some of the strategic materials the United States has stockpiled to meet emergency needs—but not recently. No new foreign procurement for the stockpiles has occurred since the mid-1960s; the President's announced intent is to reduce their size and scope. Of the types of goods in stockpiles, the United States imports from Africa substantial quantities of manganese ores, chromium, rubber, silver, and platinum as well as smaller quantities of cobalt and columbium.

7. Africa accounts for only 3% of US exports. Machinery and transport equipment, which account for more than half the commodities the United States exports to Africa, constitute only 4% of the US market for such products (see Table 6). From the overall point of view, the continent is important as a market to the United States only in the case of oils and fats, of which Africa takes 16%. In no other major commodity group does Africa's share exceed 5% (see Table 8). From the point of view of many individual US business firms, however, Africa is a leading customer (e.g., for mining equipment) or a leading supplier of raw materials.

8. As for the geographical distribution, South Africa (including the small countries within its customs union) accounts for 30% of the total African trade with the United States (see the map). The five countries of the northern tier account for another 20%. Nigeria represents a further 12%, and the remaining 37 states of sub-Saharan Africa share 38%.

9. South Africa has sizable two-way trade with the United States. Oil-rich Nigeria, Algeria, and Libya have two-way trade with the United States on a much smaller scale, exporting oil and importing US transport equipment, machinery, and food. Summary data for US trade with Africa and with the four principal African trading partners, for 1972, follow:

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	Million US\$	Percent	
		To/From Africa	To/From World
Africa			
US exports	1,535	100	3.1
US imports	1,581	100	2.8
South Africa			
US exports	603	39	1.2
US imports	330	21	0.6
Nigeria			
US exports	114	7	0.2
US imports	271	17	0.5
Algeria			
US exports	98	6	0.2
US imports	104	7	0.2
Libya			
US exports	85	6	0.2
US imports	116	7	0.2

10. US imports of Ghanaian cocoa and Angolan, Ivorian, and Ethiopian coffee place these countries in the second tier of the United States' African trading partners. Egypt and Morocco are customers for US oils and fats, food, machinery, and transport equipment. Liberia exports iron ore and rubber to the United States and takes a miscellany of products in return. Zaire, nearly balanced its trade with the United States in 1972 by reducing its imports of US manufactures while maintaining exports of coffee, cobalt, and other ores and minerals. (For detailed trade data for these and other African countries, see the country data sheets.)

11. For the first time since 1959, the United States had an unfavorable trade balance with Africa in 1972. US exports worldwide increased nearly 13% in 1972 whereas exports to Africa shrank 8%. US imports from Africa rose by 29%, compared with a 22% increase in imports worldwide. The decline in US exports to Africa in 1972 was largely in the machinery and transport equipment and chemicals sectors. The increase of petroleum imports to US\$476 million in 1972, compared with \$162 million in 1971, largely accounted for the jump in imports, as follows:

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	Million US\$		Change from 1971 to 1972	
	1972	1971	Million US\$	Percent
World				
US exports	49,676	44,137	5,539	12.5
US imports	55,555	45,602	9,953	21.8
Balance	--5,879	--1,465		
Africa				
US exports	1,535	1,667	--132	--7.9 ^e
US imports	1,581	1,227	354	28.9
Balance	--46	440		

12. The United States had a less favorable balance of trade with South Africa and with the group of northern tier countries in 1972 compared with 1971. The deficit with the remaining countries rose sharply, as follows:

	Million US\$	
	1972	1971
Africa	--46	440
South Africa	273	339
Northern Tier	114	265
Sub-Saharan Africa, except South Africa	--433	--164

US Private Investment in Africa

13. US private direct investment in Africa prior to the 1940s was limited mainly to rubber plantations in Liberia and mining interests in Zambia and South Africa. The scope of investment widened rapidly in the 1960s—amounting to \$1 billion in 1960, \$2 billion in 1966, and \$4 billion in 1972.⁴ (For estimates of US direct private investments, 1962-71, by region and country, see Table 9). The rapid growth in investment has increased Africa's share of the US direct foreign investment from 3% to 4.5%, as follows:

End of Year	Percent
1960	2.9
1962	3.3
1964	3.8
1966	3.8
1968	4.1
1970	4.5
1971	4.5
1972 preliminary	4.5

⁴ Book value. For discussion of the uncertainties that surround investment data, see the Appendix.

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14. About half of US direct investment in South Africa is in manufacturing. Elsewhere in Africa, more than 80% is in extractive industries. Petroleum and other extractive industries accounted at the end of 1971 for \$2.8 billion of the \$3.8 billion of US direct investment. (For estimates of US private direct investment, by industry, since the end of 1960, see Table 10.)

US Aid to Africa

Economic

15. US economic aid commitments to African countries in fiscal years 1962-72 totaled approximately \$5 billion. About three-fourths of this amount has been drawn. Most was official development assistance, of which AID accounted for 45% and Food for Peace 38%. The balance consisted largely of Export-Import Bank long-term loans. Economic aid to Africa has been divided roughly half and half into loans and grants. Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and Zaire together have received more than half of US economic aid. Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Liberia have accounted for another 20%. (For details on US economic aid to Africa, see Table 11.)

Military

16. In the same period, US military assistance to Africa totaled \$350 million. Ethiopia received 40% of the military aid; Morocco, 28%; Zaire, 12%; Tunisia, 11%; and Libya, 4%. (For details on US military aid to Africa, see Table 12.)

Outlook for US Trade and Investment

17. Although most African commodities are not now critical to US needs, their importance clearly will increase. Africa supplies the United States with a growing share of its crude petroleum (8% in 1971 and 18% in 1972) and possesses a large proportion of world reserves of various nonferrous minerals.⁵

18. Because of the growing shortage of fuels, US industry will attach increasing importance to African petroleum and natural gas, as indicated by the recent major agreement for US imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria. In addition, the United States no doubt will have to depend on Africa for more chromite and the platinum group metals, which are found in unique concentrations in southern Africa. Chromite (chrome ore) is used in the metallurgical, refractory, and chemical industries. South Africa and Rhodesia are the principal African suppliers, together accounting for 22% of US imports in 1972. The US automobile industry is seeking larger amounts of platinum from South Africa for emission control systems.

19. Other important African minerals include tantalite, used in electronics; petalite, used in the manufacture of special types of glass; crocidolite asbestos; and natural industrial diamonds. Again, these minerals are found primarily in

⁵ Minerals from Africa received in the United States via markets in Europe or after processing in Europe and other foreign areas are outside the scope of this handbook.

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white-dominated southern Africa. Africa appears to provide no more than a small fraction of US imports of any of these commodities other than industrial diamonds, 29% of which were from Africa in 1972 (see Table 5).

20. Africa is expected to continue to supply the United States with appreciable amounts of manganese ore, beryllium, columbium, cobalt, antimony, and other nonferrous ores and metals; pyrethrum (used in insecticides); precious stones; and foodstuffs such as cocoa, tea, fish, vanilla, cloves, and nuts. Certain commodities, such as bauxite and copper, which are not now imported from Africa in large amounts, probably will be purchased in volume by US firms as world supplies tighten over the next few years.

21. US manufactured goods find a ready acceptance in Africa. African countries that are benefiting from rising sales of petroleum and other raw materials constitute a growing market for US machine tools, transport equipment, construction equipment, consumer durables, and other industrial products. US oils and fats will be sold in increasing volume in northern African countries.

22. Continued growth of US private investment in Africa is to be expected, especially in petroleum and other extractive industries. US investment almost certainly will broaden into other fields, including manufacturing, as the growth of African exports permits rapid modernization in a few countries, particularly those with extensive oil resources. A number of the poorer African countries will continue to be torn by the wish to modernize rapidly and the desire to limit foreign influence in their economies.

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Table 1

United States: Imports from Africa, by Region and Country

	Million US\$									
	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Africa ¹	725.4	922.1	870.2	970.9	897.9	1,115.0	1,010.5	1,103.5	1,231.0	1,584.3
Northern Tier	52.2	66.3	62.8	90.8	71.9	144.4	161.5	84.1	102.0	257.2
Algeria	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.0	3.1	5.3	2.3	9.5	19.8	104.4
Egypt	23.1	24.3	16.2	17.8	15.0	35.6	38.0	22.9	19.1	16.9
Libya	11.8	28.6	30.5	57.3	36.3	89.7	110.6	39.1	51.2	116.2
Morocco	10.6	7.0	6.3	9.8	12.6	10.6	8.6	9.6	6.9	11.4
Tunisia	1.4	1.1	4.5	2.1	4.9	3.2	2.0	3.0	5.0	8.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	694.5	850.5	795.0	875.0	817.2	978.3	875.7	1,019.5	1,121.9	1,323.7
Southern White Redoubt	319.1	321.1	290.8	322.9	310.9	352.1	317.9	374.4	400.9	158.0
South Africa (including four others in customs union)	251.6	243.5	225.1	250.5	228.3	255.7	247.3	288.4	287.8	330.4
Portuguese areas	45.1	64.3	55.7	63.0	76.0	94.8	70.5	85.9	112.3	115.2
Angola	38.7	55.5	48.3	53.2	62.6	76.8	54.4	68.2	90.2	89.6
Mozambique	6.4	8.8	7.4	9.8	13.4	18.0	16.1	17.7	22.1	25.6
Rhodesia	22.4 ²	13.3	10.0	9.4	6.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	12.4
West Africa	195.1	250.3	238.0	256.1	224.7	274.6	280.3	328.3	399.5	527.5
Francophone	32.4	69.4	50.2	69.8	52.1	86.6	58.0	99.7	87.4	96.8
Ivory Coast	30.2	64.0	45.9	65.2	48.1	79.1	53.6	92.2	82.8	91.8
Others ³	2.2	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.0	7.5	4.4	7.5	4.6	5.0
Anglophone	122.1	123.7	123.1	112.2	111.3	122.9	155.8	170.0	258.9	371.5
Ghana	64.5	77.8	58.8	46.4	57.3	78.2	68.5	90.7	105.6	79.6
Nigeria	47.7	35.2	58.8	51.7	43.7	36.3	70.8	71.3	130.2	270.9
Sierra Leone	9.9	10.7	5.4	14.1	10.3	8.4	16.5	8.0	23.1	24.0
Gambia	...	Negl.	0.1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Liberia	31.3	48.4	50.7	58.9	52.3	51.1	60.3	50.9	49.0	52.5
Others ⁴	9.3	8.8	14.0	15.2	9.0	14.0	6.2	7.7	4.2	3.7
Equatorial Africa	70.7	102.3	94.4	119.1	106.8	123.9	104.5	105.7	108.4	117.3
Francophone	19.6	29.0	38.1	57.3	49.8	62.1	50.7	43.4	42.6	41.8
Cameroon	6.8	10.6	13.2	27.7	22.0	23.7	16.1	25.3	19.8	23.8
Gabon	2.4	7.1	10.9	12.5	11.8	14.4	11.7	8.9	12.0	11.1
Others ⁵	10.4	11.3	14.0	17.1	16.0	24.0	22.9	9.2	10.8	9.9
Zaire	48.1	48.8	38.3	44.9	40.1	42.0	36.4	40.6	43.3	42.9
Others ⁶	3.0	24.5	18.0	16.9	16.9	19.8	17.1	21.7	22.5	29.6
East Africa	90.9	156.9	140.0	151.2	151.0	186.4	138.4	177.2	171.2	174.0
Anglophone	56.4	97.3	69.2	97.2	83.1	130.4	81.1	96.0	95.3	100.2
Kenya	15.1	24.3	13.1	21.5	13.7	19.7	15.6	22.8	25.6	27.1
Tanzania	12.2	14.1	11.1	16.9	14.5	24.6	20.3	23.8	19.7	21.1
Uganda	29.1	46.4	42.7	57.3	44.2	51.7	42.2	47.5	43.2	49.1
Zambia	...	12.5	2.3	1.5	10.7	34.4	3.0	1.9	6.8	2.9
Ethiopia	29.5	53.2	63.6	45.2	51.1	46.4	44.5	67.3	61.0	57.8
Sudan	4.3	6.0	6.6	6.3	14.1	7.1	8.7	11.8	11.5	12.2
Others ⁷	0.7 ²	0.4	0.6	2.5	2.1	2.5	4.1	2.1	3.4	3.8
Indian Ocean Islands	18.7	19.9	31.8	25.7	23.8	41.3	34.6	33.9	44.9	46.9
Malagasy Republic	15.8	18.2	29.1	22.5	22.6	37.4	27.8	31.7	39.6	37.0
Mauritius	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.2	1.2	3.9	6.8	2.2	5.3	9.9
Errors and omissions	21.3	5.3	12.4	5.1	8.8	7.7	3.3	0.1	4.1	3.4

¹ The value of US imports—f.o.b.—exceeds that shown elsewhere in this handbook for recent years because of a broader geographical definition of Africa that includes a few islands other than the Malagasy Republic and Mauritius.

² The Rhodesian figure for 1962 includes values for Zambia and Malawi, which are believed to be small.

³ Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

⁴ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.

⁵ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.

⁶ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.

⁷ Malawi and Somalia.

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Table 2
United States: Exports to Africa, by Region and Country

	Million US\$									
	1962	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Africa ¹	968.3	1,201.8	1,204.6	1,299.2	1,142.1	1,250.5	1,370.1	1,556.4	1,669.8	1,538.4
Northern Tier	426.7	449.3	341.1	412.5	285.2	334.4	369.7	385.2	366.6	371.3
Algeria	49.9	53.0	20.5	66.7	32.7	52.8	63.8	61.8	82.2	97.7
Egypt	234.4	267.9	158.0	189.3	66.2	48.5	67.2	80.6	62.9	76.1
Libya	43.9	58.9	63.7	57.7	85.1	114.9	134.1	104.4	77.7	85.1
Morocco	52.6	37.4	55.3	55.6	49.1	69.7	52.8	80.1	102.1	57.8
Tunisia	45.9	32.1	43.6	43.2	52.1	48.5	51.8	49.3	41.7	54.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	542.7	754.5	866.9	893.6	859.7	916.2	1,000.6	1,171.8	1,300.8	1,163.7
Southern White										
Redoubt	256.0	423.1	482.7	439.2	475.6	510.9	566.5	628.2	684.7	645.5
South Africa (in- cluding four others in cus- toms union)	222.6	392.7	437.8	400.5	426.9	456.9	507.5	568.0	627.2	603.0
Portuguese areas	19.0	18.3	22.1	31.2	44.9	52.0	58.5	59.7	56.8	41.8
Angola	11.4	11.2	13.3	17.2	35.4	36.8	32.0	38.1	35.7	28.0
Mozambique	7.6	7.1	8.8	14.0	9.5	15.2	26.5	21.6	21.1	15.8
Rhodesia	14.4 ²	12.1	22.8	7.5	3.8	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
West Africa	144.3	186.9	198.2	259.5	204.1	200.1	255.0	312.1	344.1	278.9
Francophone	24.1	36.8	27.6	40.8	32.2	32.0	49.4	59.8	56.9	59.5
Ivory Coast	7.8	10.0	11.0	23.2	13.2	12.4	19.9	36.3	21.6	22.3
Others ³	16.3	17.8	16.6	17.6	19.0	19.6	29.5	23.5	35.3	37.2
Anglophone	59.5	94.9	126.2	161.4	113.5	119.9	143.3	196.3	230.6	165.4
Ghana	22.8	25.0	36.3	52.6	42.9	56.0	62.1	58.9	54.8	43.6
Nigeria	33.3	64.2	74.3	103.0	63.4	56.2	72.3	128.7	168.4	114.5
Sierra Leone	3.1	4.6	14.0	5.2	6.8	7.0	8.1	8.3	6.2	6.5
Gambia	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.8
Liberia	51.0	35.3	39.3	38.1	48.4	38.1	43.9	46.3	42.7	41.2
Others ⁴	9.7	13.9	5.1	19.2	10.0	9.8	18.4	9.7	13.9	12.8
Equatorial Africa	79.6	81.8	90.4	82.1	68.7	73.6	73.6	97.7	124.6	100.5
Francophone	8.8	12.6	14.9	15.0	17.8	19.5	26.7	30.7	35.2	57.3
Cameroon	4.3	5.8	7.2	6.1	9.8	10.2	13.7	18.9	14.4	37.0
Gabon	2.1	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.3	7.9	6.6	6.1	13.4
Others ⁵	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.9	3.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	14.7	6.9
Zaire	68.8	65.8	70.1	50.9	47.8	50.7	43.8	62.0	84.2	37.3
Others ⁶	2.0	3.4	5.4	10.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	5.0	5.2	5.9
East Africa	58.9	62.8	90.4	107.6	106.3	124.5	92.5	121.9	135.8	123.4
Anglophone	18.2	32.8	50.7	74.3	70.4	65.6	58.9	80.9	98.8	74.8
Kenya	14.8	13.9	23.5	27.9	19.5	19.8	19.1	34.3	40.5	25.6
Tanzania	2.4	6.0	6.9	8.2	9.3	12.9	10.2	11.6	13.3	11.9
Uganda	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.2	6.7	2.9
Zambia	....²	11.3	18.2	36.2	37.7	29.5	26.3	30.8	38.3	34.4
Ethiopia	23.2	12.5	21.0	15.6	14.8	46.3	21.5	25.7	26.1	24.1
Sudan	12.9	15.5	14.5	13.8	15.7	6.2	7.0	6.9	6.1	18.2
Others ⁷	4.6	2.0	4.2	3.9	5.4	6.4	5.1	8.4	1.8	6.3
Indian Ocean Islands	3.9	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	7.1	13.0	11.9	11.6	15.4
Malagasy Republic	2.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.4	6.0	11.9	7.0	7.8	11.5
Mauritius	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.9	3.8	3.9
Errors and omissions	1.1	2.0	3.4	6.9	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.4	3.4

¹ The value of US exports—f.o.b.—exceeds that shown elsewhere in this handbook for recent years because of a broader geographical definition of Africa that includes a few islands other than the Malagasy Republic and Mauritius.

² The Rhodesian figure for 1962 includes values for Zambia and Malawi, which are believed to be small.

³ Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

⁴ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.

⁵ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.

⁶ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.

⁷ Malawi and Somalia.

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Table 3

United States: Imports from Africa, by Major Product, 1972

	Million US\$	Africa's Percentage Share of US Imports
Total	1,580.7	2.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco	503.3	7.6
Of which:		
Coffee	320.5	25.6
Cocoa	90.0	44.0
Fish and products	58.2	4.8
Sugar and products	27.1	2.0
Nuts (coconuts, Brazil, and cashew)	20.1	22.0
Tea	17.8	20.3
Vanilla	0.1	87.5
Beverages and tobacco	5.1	0.5
Vegetables	1.0	1.0
Cloves	3.3	80.2
Crude inedible materials	107.9	4.4
Of which:		
Crude rubber	28.6	41.3
Iron ore and concentrates	24.4	5.9
Manganese ore and concentrates	22.1	61.4
Industrial diamonds	11.1	29.4
Textile fibers (including wool, cotton, and sisal)	10.5	5.3
Pulp and waste paper	8.2	1.6
Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum)	8.1	33.4
Hides and skins	6.6	5.7
Chrome ore and concentrates	6.1	23.0
Wood and lumber	5.5	0.5
Asbestos (including eroidolite)	3.6	1.1
Mineral fuels and lubricants	190.6	10.2
Of which:		
Crude petroleum	175.9	18.3
Oils and fats	10.0	5.6
Chemicals	15.1	0.8
Of which:		
Radioactive materials	1.4	4.0
Manufacturing goods, by materials	303.9	2.7
Of which:		
Nonindustrial diamonds (stones)	133.3	20.9
Iron and steel (mostly ferromanganese, ferrochrome, and other ferroalloys)	43.0	1.5
Copper	25.3	1.9
Aluminum	19.5	5.3
Textile yarns and fabrics	18.7	1.2
Silver and platinum group metals	18.3	10.3
Nickel	11.8	3.4
Zinc	6.9	3.7
Lead	2.7	4.2
Wood manufactures (nonturniture)	3.7	0.6
Paper and manufactures	3.1	0.2
Machinery, equipment, and miscellaneous manufactures	7.5	Negl.
Unclassified	22.4	1.4

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Table 4

United States: Principal Imports from Africa, 1972

	Million US\$
Crude petroleum	476
Coffee	326
Nonindustrial diamonds (stones)	133
Cocoa	90
Fish and products	58
Iron and steel (mostly ferromanganese, ferrochrome, and other ferroalloys)	43
Crude rubber	29
Sugar and products	27
Copper (brass and bronze)	25
Nuts and vegetables	25
Iron ore and concentrates	24
Manganese ore and concentrates	22
Aluminum	20
Textile yarns and fabrics	19
Tea	18
Silver and platinum group metals	18

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Table 5

United States: Imports for Which Africa is an Appreciable Source, 1972

	Million US\$	Africa's Percentage Share of US Imports
Vanilla	9	88
Cloves	3	80
Manganese ore and concentrates	22	64
Beryllium, columbium, and other ores of non-ferrous base metals	7	50
Cocoa	90	44
Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum)	8	33
Industrial diamonds	11	29
Cotton fibers	4	27
Coffee	326	26
Chrome ore and concentrates	6	23
Cobalt, antimony, and other nonferrous base metals	15	22
Nuts (coconuts, Brazil, and cashew)	20	22
Nonindustrial diamonds (stones)	133	21
Tea	18	20
Crude petroleum	476	18
Sisal and other agaves	1	15
Crude rubber	29	11
Silver and platinum group metals	18	10
Iron ore and concentrates	24	6
Hides and skins	7	6
Oils and fats	10	6

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Table 6

United States: Exports to Africa, by Major Product, 1972

	Million US\$	Africa's Percentage Share of US Exports
Total	1,535.0	3.1
Food, beverages, and tobacco	195.8	2.9
Crude inedible materials	52.6	1.0
Of which:		
Textiles fibers	29.2	3.9
Pulp and waste paper	9.0	2.3
Crude rubber	4.2	2.4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	21.8	1.3
Of which:		
Petroleum products	21.7	4.9
Oils and fats	82.9	16.2
Chemicals	103.7	2.5
Manufacturing goods, by materials	147.5	2.9
Of which:		
Textile yarn and fabrics	32.4	4.1
Iron and steel manufactures	28.6	3.4
Machinery and transport equipment	807.1	3.7
Nonelectrical machinery	404.1	4.2
Electrical machinery	84.0	2.2
Transport equipment	319.0	3.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	80.3	2.4
Unclassified	29.4	1.9
Special category (military supplies)	13.9	N.A.

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Table 7

United States: Principal Exports to Africa, 1972

	Million US\$
Machinery	488
Transport equipment	319
Food, beverages, and tobacco	196
Chemicals	104
Oils and fats	83
Crude inedible materials (nonfuels) including fibers, crude rubber, and pulp	53
Manufactures (miscellaneous and other)	228

Table 8

United States: Exports for Which Africa is an Appreciable Market, 1972

	Million US\$	Africa's Percentage Share in US Exports
Oils and fats	83	16
Petroleum products	22	5
Machinery and transport equipment	807	4
Textile fibers	29	4

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Table 9

United States: Estimated Stock of Private Direct Investment in Africa and Worldwide¹

	Million US\$									
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total	37,226	40,686	44,386	49,328	54,741	59,486	64,983	71,016	78,178	86,001
Africa	1,246	1,426	1,685	1,918	2,075	2,273	2,680	2,982	3,482	3,833
Northern Tier	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	613	604	701	944	1,057	1,276	1,313
Libya	N.A.	N.A.	102	428	380	454	678	787	1,012	1,014
Algeria	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	63	72	69	74	75	18	19
Morocco	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	24	27	30	32	31	38
Egypt and Tunisia ²	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100	119	154	162	163	182	182
Sub-Saharan Africa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,305	1,471	1,572	1,736	1,925	2,206	2,520
South Africa	357	411	467	529	600	666	692	755	868	964
Anglophone	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	327	398	453	527	586	661	832
Ghana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	49	54	47	45	53	71	77
Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Gambia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	137	202	251	295	307	326	463
Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	36	30	34	44	47	59	62
Zambia, Malawi, and Rhodesia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	105	112	121	145	179	208	230
Francophone (excluding Guinea and Malagasy Republic)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	151	167	180	189	198	215	234
Zaire	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	19	19	23	23	32	49
Liberia	184	197	189	204	207	174	174	172	187	191
Others ³	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	65	80	80	131	191	240	250

¹ Data are as of end of year and are for book values. For the countries other than Libya, South Africa, and Liberia, figures are subject to wide error. For a discussion of the weaknesses in investment data, see the Appendix.

² Including Spanish Africa.

³ Including Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, the Portuguese territories: Guinea, Botswana, the Malagasy Republic, and all islands.

Table 10

United States: Estimated Stock of Private Direct Investment in Africa, by Industry¹

	Total	Mining and Smelting		Petroleum		Manufacturing		Other	
	Million US\$	Million US\$	Percent	Million US\$	Percent	Million US\$	Percent	Million US\$	Percent
1960	925	247	26.7	407	44.0	118	12.8	153	16.5
1961	1,067	285	26.7	491	46.0	113	10.6	178	16.7
1962	1,246	307	24.7	627	50.3	141	11.3	171	13.7
1963	1,426	349	24.5	702	49.2	177	12.4	198	13.9
1964	1,685	358	21.2	883	52.4	227	13.5	217	12.9
1965	1,918	364	19.0	1,029	53.7	292	15.2	233	12.1
1966	2,075	368	17.7	1,104	53.2	333	16.1	270	13.0
1967	2,273	400	17.6	1,219	53.6	370	16.3	284	12.5
1968	2,680	395	14.8	1,565	58.4	403	15.0	317	11.8
1969	2,982	427	14.3	1,763	59.1	453	15.2	339	11.4
1970	3,482	454	13.0	2,086	59.9	538	15.5	404	11.6
1971	3,833	494	12.9	2,284	59.6	611	15.9	444	11.6

¹ Data are as of end of year and are for book values.

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Table 11

United States Economic Aid Commitments to Africa ¹

Million US\$

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total	661.1	630.4	448.5	421.0	370.5	360.1	324.4	330.5	279.0	359.4	462.7
Northern Tier	323.8	370.7	231.0	197.8	126.7	122.6	129.4	95.5	81.7	116.0	232.0
Algeria	9.6	69.5	15.3	15.1	19.4	13.2	.....	2.0	2.2	15.0	21.0
Egypt	200.5	156.6	95.5	97.6	27.6	12.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.6
Libya	18.2	12.3	7.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.4	.....	Negl.
Morocco	48.3	67.1	39.0	33.6	57.7	10.7	73.5	11.6	36.1	77.5	57.6
Tunisia	17.2	65.2	13.9	50.2	20.8	55.0	51.2	16.7	45.7	51.4	48.8
Sub-Saharan Africa (including South Africa)	337.3	259.7	217.5	223.2	243.8	237.8	194.7	235.0	197.3	242.2	229.8
Southern White Redoubt	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.9	5.2	8.1	2.5	2.3	7.6	8.9	12.5
South Africa (including four others in customs union)	Negl.	0.1	0.1	1.9	5.2	8.1	2.5	2.3	7.6	8.9	12.5
Portuguese arena, consisting of Angola and Mozambique	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhodesia	0.7	0.5	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Africa	167.7	116.9	127.0	120.7	85.5	97.2	121.9	176.3	121.9	113.2	111.9
Francophone	15.6	17.7	24.9	13.0	21.2	19.3	41.8	19.7	26.4	20.2	35.0
Ivory Coast	2.5	5.0	8.9	4.8	5.7	1.4	32.4	8.0	16.8	2.1	21.6
Others ²	13.1	12.7	16.0	8.2	15.5	17.9	9.4	11.7	9.6	18.1	13.4
Anglophone	129.8	37.1	68.9	41.7	45.3	66.4	67.1	121.9	86.3	69.5	58.9
Ghana	102.2	3.0	4.0	2.9	9.4	35.3	37.4	29.9	31.2	22.1	15.1
Nigeria	25.0	30.1	51.0	36.1	30.2	26.8	25.7	87.1	52.4	41.4	39.8
Sierra Leone	2.6	4.0	13.9	5.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.4	4.7	3.5
Gambia	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.5
Liberia	11.9	46.2	16.4	42.2	11.7	10.2	8.5	13.0	8.0	11.0	17.3
Others ³	10.4	15.9	16.8	20.8	7.3	1.3	4.5	21.7	1.2	12.5	0.7
Equatorial Africa	102.6	80.0	49.9	37.6	44.0	47.1	30.4	13.6	17.6	35.9	21.7
Francophone	15.2	5.4	8.8	10.4	5.4	5.8	2.7	4.8	2.3	5.7	14.6
Cameroon	13.1	1.6	2.5	6.2	2.3	1.6	0.8	3.8	0.6	2.5	11.4
Gabon	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	Negl.	0.1	Negl.	0.1
Others ⁴	1.7	2.5	4.6	2.7	2.0	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	3.2	3.1
Zaire	83.7	73.4	39.3	25.5	35.3	40.4	27.0	8.4	13.1	29.1	5.9
Others ⁵	3.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.1	1.2
East Africa	65.6	61.1	38.6	58.2	107.3	82.5	38.8	42.0	43.1	51.6	82.2
Anglophone	26.3	25.2	16.6	19.4	31.4	24.5	14.9	15.2	20.5	27.2	37.5
Kenya	9.7	5.6	3.8	9.2	19.5	4.5	5.0	3.9	12.3	13.8	5.2
Tanzania	12.0	12.1	9.2	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.1	3.6	4.8	5.7	3.1
Uganda	4.2	7.0	2.8	2.5	4.0	7.2	2.6	5.6	3.2	3.4	5.7
Zambia	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	6.1	1.2	2.1	0.2	4.3	23.5
Ethiopia	9.2	14.7	9.2	21.3	51.5	19.0	9.3	20.8	18.9	23.4	33.0
Sudan	13.2	11.3	6.6	6.2	15.4	20.0	0.3	0.3	Negl.	0.1	8.0
Others ⁶	16.9	9.9	6.2	11.5	9.0	19.0	14.3	5.7	3.7	0.9	3.7
Indian Ocean Islands	0.7	1.1	1.5	4.8	1.8	2.9	1.1	0.8	4.1	2.6	1.5
Malagasy Republic	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.7	1.7	2.8	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4
Mauritius	Negl.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.9	2.0	1.1

¹ Data are by fiscal year and include loans and grants.² Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.³ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.⁴ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.⁵ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.⁶ Malawi and Somalia.

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Table 12

United States: Military Aid Commitments to Africa¹

	Million US\$										
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total	36.7	39.2	17.7	30.9	26.2	46.2	19.3	29.8	16.7	47.2	36.1
Northern Tier	12.5	19.4	4.5	13.2	7.1	24.1	5.1	15.2	3.8	21.1	19.9
Algeria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egypt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Libya	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	....	....
Morocco	5.7	10.3	2.2	10.9	4.3	17.2	1.7	11.5	0.8	15.8	15.9
Tunisia	4.6	7.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	5.1	2.4	3.3	2.9	5.3	4.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.2	19.8	13.2	17.7	19.1	22.1	14.2	14.6	12.9	26.1	16.2
Southern White Redoubt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Africa (including four others in customs union)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portuguese area, consisting of Angola and Mozambique	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rhodesia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Africa	2.4	3.7	1.2	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.9
Francophone	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0.5
Ivory Coast	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Others ²	1.6	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0.5
Anglophone	Negl.	Negl.	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0.2	0.1
Ghana	Negl.	Negl.	....	....	....	....	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Nigeria	Negl.	Negl.	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0.2	0.1
Sierra Leone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liberia	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.3
Others ³	....	....	....	0.8	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Equatorial Africa	1.3	1.1	4.9	5.9	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	13.6	2.4
Francophone, consisting of Cameroon, Gabon, and others ⁴	0.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Zaire	1.1	1.1	4.9	5.9	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	13.6	2.4
Others ⁵	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Africa	20.5	15.0	7.1	9.0	14.3	17.6	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.8	10.9
Anglophone, consisting of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ethiopia	20.5	15.0	7.1	8.7	14.2	16.0	11.4	11.7	10.7	11.8	10.9
Sudan	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	0.3	0.1	1.6	....	....	....	....	....
Others ⁶	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Ocean Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Negl.	....
Malagasy Republic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mauritius	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Negl.	....

¹ Data are for fiscal years and include loans and grants.² Dahomey, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.³ Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and Spanish Sahara.⁴ Central African Republic, Chad, and Congo.⁵ Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, and Rwanda.⁶ Malawi and Somalia.

Africa: Basic Economic Data, by Country

	Year of Independence	Area (Thousand Square Miles)	Population Latest Estimate		Year	Million US\$	Major Sector
			Million	Growth Rate (Percent)			
Northern Tier							
Algeria	1962	950	15.7	3.1	1971	5,000	Trade and finance
Egypt	1953	386	35.6	2.4	1971	6,000	Agriculture
Libya	1951	679	2.2	3.7	1970	2,900	Mining
Morocco	1965	158	16.3	2.9	1970	2,700 ¹	Agriculture
Tunisia	1956	63	5.5	2.2	1971	1,200 ¹	Public administration and defense
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Southern White Redoubt							
South Africa (including South-West Africa) Portuguese areas	1910	790	24.4	3.2	1972	21,900	Manufacturing
Angola	Territory	481	5.9	1.6	1970	1,200	N.A.
Mozambique	Territory	304	8.7	2.2	1970	1,300	N.A.
Rhodesia	1965 (unilateral)	151	5.9	3.5	1971	1,628	Manufacturing
Former British High Commission Territories							
Botswana	1966	220	0.6	3.1	1968	59	Agriculture
Lesotho	1966	12	1.0	1.9	1968	90 ²	Agriculture
Swaziland	1968	7	0.5	3.2	1968	75	Agriculture
West Africa							
Francophone							
Dahomey	1960	45	3.0	2.8	1971	230	Agriculture
Ivory Coast	1960	125	5.1	3.3	1971	1,580	Agriculture
Mali	1960	465	5.4	2.4	1971	280	Agriculture
Mauritania	1960	419	1.2	2.3	1968	170	Agriculture
Niger	1960	489	4.4	2.7	1969	372	Agriculture
Senegal	1960	76	4.1	2.2	1971	746	Trade and finance
Togo	1960	22	2.1	2.6	1971	290	Agriculture
Upper Volta	1960	166	5.7	2.0	1971	325	Agriculture
Anglophone							
Ghana	1957	92	9.3	2.7	1970	2,500	Agriculture
Nigeria	1960	357	59.6	2.7	Mar 1972	6,800	Agriculture
Sierra Leone	1961	28	2.7	1.5	mid-1970	425	Agriculture
Gambia	1965	4	0.4	2.2	1971	46	N.A.
Guinea	1958	95	4.1	2.6	1965	275	Agriculture
Liberia	1847	43	1.7	3.3	1971	440	Mining
Portuguese Guinea	Territory	14	0.5	0.2	1969	107 ⁴	N.A.
Spanish Sahara	Territory	103	0.1	N.A.	.....	N.A.	N.A.
Equatorial Africa							
Francophone							
Cameroon	1960	183	6.1	1.7	1971	1,195	Agriculture
Central African Republic	1960	242	1.7	2.2	1971	213	Agriculture
Chad	1960	496	3.9	2.0	1967	241	Agriculture
Congo	1960	135	1.0	2.0	1967	228	Transportation and communication
Gabon	1960	102	0.5	1.7	1971	378	Agriculture
Burundi	1962	11	3.8	2.0	1971	205	Agriculture
Equatorial Guinea	1968	11	0.3	1.8	1968	40	N.A.
Rwanda	1962	10	4.1	3.1	1970	195	Agriculture
Zaire	1960	905	23.5	4.2	1971	2,100	Agriculture
East Africa							
Anglophone							
Kenya	1963	225	12.5	3.8	1971	1,440 ⁵	Agriculture
Tanzania	1961	363	14.4	2.7	1971	1,140 ¹	Agriculture
Uganda	1962	91	10.8	3.2	1970	1,015	Agriculture
Zambia	1964	288	4.7	2.4	1970	1,700	Mining
Ethiopia	Time immemorial	455	26.5	2.5	1970	1,630	Agriculture
Malawi	1964	37	4.8	2.5	1971	362	Agriculture
Swaziland	1968	34	3.0	2.3	1968	127	N.A.

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Table 13

Africa: Basic Economic Data, by Country

Area (Thousand Square Miles)	Population Latest Estimate		Gross Domestic Product						Trade		
	Million	Growth Rate (Percent)	Year	Million US\$	Major Sector	Percent	Second Sector	Percent	Year	Million US\$	
										Exports	Imports
950	15.7	3.1	1971	5,000	Trade and finance	22	Public administration and defense	19	1971	925	1,306
386	35.6	2.4	1971	6,000	Agriculture	29	Service, including government	28	1971	823	1,219
679	2.2	3.7	1970	2,900	Mining	54	Public administration and defense	11	1971	2,807	819
158	16.3	2.9	1970	2,700 ¹	Agriculture	28	Trade and finance	19	1971	499	698
63	5.5	2.2	1971	1,200 ¹	Public administration and defense	17	Agriculture	16	1971	216	343
790	24.4	3.2	1972	21,900	Manufacturing	22	Trade and finance	18	1971	2,311	4,039
481	5.9	1.6	1970	1,200	N.A.		N.A.		1971	433	445
304	8.7	2.2	1970	1,300	N.A.		N.A.		1971	169	354
151	5.9	3.5	1971	1,628	Manufacturing	23	Service, including government	23	1971	420	418
220	0.6	3.1	1968	59	Agriculture	47	Service, including government	14	1969	18	43
12	1.0	1.9	1968	90 ²	Agriculture	65	Service, including government	21	1970	5	32
7	0.5	3.2	1968	75	Agriculture	36	Service, including government	35	1970	70	60
45	3.0	2.8	1971	230	Agriculture	46	Trade and finance	19	1971	42	76
125	5.1	3.3	1971	1,580	Agriculture	34	Trade and finance	23	1971	456	399
465	5.4	2.4	1971	280	Agriculture	54	Trade and finance	15	1971	38	49
419	1.2	2.3	1968	170	Agriculture	38	Mining	27	1969	74	42
489	4.4	2.7	1969	372	Agriculture	62	N.A.		1969	22	45
76	4.1	2.2	1971	746	Trade and finance	34	Agriculture	33	1971	125	218
22	2.1	2.6	1971	290	Agriculture	45	Trade and finance	18	1971	49	70
106	5.7	2.0	1971	325	Agriculture	58	Service, including government	40	1971	17	55
92	9.3	2.7	1970	2,500	Agriculture	42	Manufacturing	13	1971	381	469
357	59.6	2.7	Mar 1972	6,800	Agriculture	56 ³	Trade and finance	12 ³	1971	1,793	1,510
28	2.7	1.5	mid-1970	425	Agriculture	31	Mining	19	1971	107	122
4	0.4	2.2	1971	46	N.A.		N.A.		1970	16	17
95	4.1	2.6	1965	275	Agriculture	54	Public administration and defense	13	Sep 1970-Sep 1971	51	80
43	1.7	3.3	1971	440	Mining	28	Agriculture	25	1971	224	162
14	0.5	0.2	1969	107 ⁴	N.A.		N.A.		1969	4	23
103	0.1	N.A.	.....	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.		1968	Negl.	1
183	6.1	1.7	1971	1,195	Agriculture	37	Trade and finance	22	1971	206	250
242	1.7	2.2	1971	213	Agriculture	49	N.A.		1970	33	41
496	3.9	2.0	1967	241	Agriculture	54	Trade and finance	20	1970-71	28	62
135	1.0	2.0	1967	228	Transportation and communications	34	Public administration and defense	25	1968	60	86
102	0.5	1.7	1971	378	Agriculture	23	Mining	18	1970	189	105
11	3.8	2.0	1971	205	Agriculture	60	Service, including government	11	1970	21	26
11	0.3	1.8	1968	40	N.A.		N.A.		1970	25	21
10	4.1	3.1	1970	195	Agriculture	69	Manufacturing	14	1971	24	36
905	23.5	4.2	1971	2,100	Agriculture	22	Public administration and defense	18	1971	798	626
225	12.5	3.8	1971	1,440 ⁵	Agriculture	36	Trade and finance	15	1971	300	560
363	14.4	2.7	1971	1,140 ¹	Agriculture	54	Trade and finance	14	1971	281	382
91	10.8	3.2	1970	1,015	Agriculture	58	Trade and finance	10	1971	259	250
288	4.7	2.4	1970	1,700	Mining	37	Trade and finance	13	1971	679	554
55	205.5	2.5	1970	1,630	Agriculture	64	Trade and finance	8	1971	136	204

Egypt	1953	386	35.0	2.4	1971	6,000	Agriculture
Libya	1961	1,770	7.2	3.7	1971	12,000	Mining
Morocco	1965	158	16.3	2.9	1970	2,700 ¹	Agriculture
Tunisia	1956	63	5.5	2.2	1971	1,200 ¹	Public administration and defense
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Southern White Redoubt							
South Africa (including South-West Africa)	1910	796	24.4	3.2	1972	21,900	Manufacturing
Portuguese areas							
Angola	Territory	481	5.9	1.6	1970	1,200	N.A.
Mozambique	Territory	304	8.7	2.2	1970	1,300	N.A.
Rhodesia	1965 (unilateral)	151	5.9	3.5	1971	1,628	Manufacturing
Former British High Commission Territories							
Botswana	1966	220	0.6	3.1	1968	59	Agriculture
Lesotho	1966	12	1.0	1.9	1968	90 ²	Agriculture
Swaziland	1968	7	0.5	3.2	1968	75	Agriculture
West Africa							
Francophone							
Dahomey	1960	45	5.0	2.8	1971	239	Agriculture
Ivory Coast	1960	125	5.1	3.3	1971	1,580	Agriculture
Mali	1960	465	5.4	2.4	1971	280	Agriculture
Mauritania	1960	419	1.2	2.3	1968	170	Agriculture
Niger	1960	489	4.4	2.7	1969	372	Agriculture
Senegal	1960	76	4.1	2.2	1971	746	Trade and finance
Togo	1960	22	2.1	2.6	1971	290	Agriculture
Upper Volta	1960	106	5.7	2.0	1971	325	Agriculture
Anglophone							
Ghana	1957	92	9.3	2.7	1970	2,500	Agriculture
Nigeria	1960	357	59.6	2.7	Mar 1972	6,800	Agriculture
Sierra Leone	1961	28	2.7	1.5	mid-1970	425	Agriculture
Gambia	1965	4	0.4	2.2	1971	46	N.A.
Guinea	1958	95	4.1	2.6	1965	275	Agriculture
Liberia	1847	43	1.7	3.3	1971	440	Mining
Portuguese Guinea	Territory	14	0.5	0.2	1969	107 ⁴	N.A.
Spanish Sahara	Territory	103	0.1	N.A.	.....	N.A.	N.A.
Equatorial Africa							
Francophone							
Cameroon	1960	183	6.1	1.7	1971	1,195	Agriculture
Central African Republic	1960	242	1.7	2.2	1971	213	Agriculture
Chad	1960	496	3.9	2.0	1967	241	Agriculture
Congo	1960	135	1.0	2.0	1967	228	Transportation and communications
Gabon	1960	102	0.5	1.7	1971	378	Agriculture
Burundi	1962	11	3.8	2.0	1971	205	Agriculture
Equatorial Guinea	1968	11	0.3	1.8	1968	40	N.A.
Rwanda	1962	10	4.1	3.1	1970	195	Agriculture
Zaire	1960	905	23.5	4.2	1971	2,100	Agriculture
East Africa							
Anglophone							
Kenya	1963	225	12.5	3.8	1971	1,440 ⁵	Agriculture
Tanzania	1961	363	14.4	2.7	1971	1,140 ¹	Agriculture
Uganda	1962	91	10.8	3.2	1970	1,015	Agriculture
Zambia	1964	288	4.7	2.4	1970	1,700	Mining
Ethiopia	Time immemorial	455	26.5	2.5	1971	1,630	Agriculture
Malawi	1964	37	4.8	2.5	1971	362	Agriculture
Somalia	1960	246	3.0	2.3	1968	137	N.A.
Sudan	1955	967	16.9	2.5	1969	1,600	Agriculture
Indian Ocean Islands							
Malagasy Republic	1960	230	7.2	2.3	1970	890	Agriculture
Mauritius	1968	1	0.9	1.4	1970	161	Services, including government

¹ At 1966 prices.² GNP.³ Does not reflect the sharp rise in the significance of petroleum extraction.⁴ At 1963 prices.⁵ At 1964 prices.

36.0	2.4	1971	0,000	government	72	Trade and finance	19	1971	499	698
2.2	3.7	1970	2,700 ¹	Agriculture	28	Trade and finance	19	1971	499	698
16.3	2.9	1971	1,200 ¹	Public administration and defense	17	Agriculture	19	1971	216	313
5.5	2.2									
24.4	3.2	1972	21,900	Manufacturing	22	Trade and finance	18	1971	2,311	4,039
5.0	1.6	1970	1,200	N.A.		N.A.		1971	433	445
8.7	2.2	1970	1,300	N.A.		N.A.		1971	169	351
5.9	3.5	1971	1,628	Manufacturing	23	Service, including government	23	1971	420	418
0.6	3.1	1968	59	Agriculture	17	Service, including government	14	1969	18	13
1.0	1.9	1968	90 ²	Agriculture	65	Service, including government	21	1970	5	32
0.5	3.2	1968	75	Agriculture	36	Service, including government	35	1970	70	60
3.0	2.8	1971	230	Agriculture	46	Trade and finance	19	1971	42	76
5.1	3.3	1971	1,580	Agriculture	34	Trade and finance	23	1971	156	399
5.4	2.4	1971	280	Agriculture	54	Trade and finance	15	1971	38	19
1.2	2.3	1968	170	Agriculture	38	Mining	27	1969	74	42
4.4	2.7	1969	372	Agriculture	62	N.A.		1969	22	45
4.1	2.2	1971	746	Trade and finance	34	Agriculture	33	1971	125	218
2.1	2.6	1971	290	Agriculture	45	Trade and finance	18	1971	49	70
5.7	2.0	1971	325	Agriculture	58	Service, including government	40	1971	17	55
9.3	2.7	1970	2,500	Agriculture	42	Manufacturing	13	1971	381	469
2.7	2.7	Mar 1972	6,800	Agriculture	56 ³	Trade and finance	12 ³	1971	1,793	1,510
2.7	1.5	mid-1970	425	Agriculture	31	Mining	19	1971	107	122
0.4	2.2	1971	46	N.A.		N.A.		1970	16	17
4.1	2.6	1965	275	Agriculture	54	Public administration and defense	13	Sep 1970	51	80
1.7	3.3	1971	440	Mining	28	Agriculture	25	1971	224	162
0.5	0.2	1969	107 ⁴	N.A.		N.A.		1969	4	23
0.1	N.A.	.....	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.		1968	Negl.	1
6.1	1.7	1971	1,195	Agriculture	37	Trade and finance	22	1971	206	250
1.7	2.2	1971	213	Agriculture	49	N.A.		1970	33	41
3.9	2.0	1967	241	Agriculture	51	Trade and finance	20	1970 71	28	62
1.0	2.0	1967	228	Transportation and communications	34	Public administration and defense	25	1968	60	86
0.5	1.7	1971	378	Agriculture	23	Mining	18	1970	189	105
3.8	0	1971	205	Agriculture	60	Service, including government	11	1970	21	26
0.3	8	1968	40	N.A.		N.A.		1970	25	21
4.1	3.1	1970	195	Agriculture	69	Manufacturing	14	1971	24	36
23.5	1.2	1971	2,100	Agriculture	22	Public administration and defense	18	1971	798	626
12.5	3.8	1971	1,440 ⁵	Agriculture	36	Trade and finance	15	1971	300	560
14.4	2.7	1971	1,140 ¹	Agriculture	54	Trade and finance	14	1971	281	382
10.8	3.2	1970	1,015	Agriculture	58	Trade and finance	10	1971	259	250
4.7	2.4	1970	1,700	Mining	37	Trade and finance	13	1971	679	554
26.5	2.5	1970	1,630	Agriculture	64	Trade and finance	8	1971	136	204
4.8	2.5	1971	362	Agriculture	51	Trade and finance	16	1971	76	94
3.0	2.3	1968	137	N.A.		N.A.		1971	39	58
16.9	2.5	1969	1,600	Agriculture	54	Trade and finance	15	1971	313	316
7.2	2.3	1970	890	Agriculture	32	Public administration and defense	20	1971	147	214
0.9	1.4	1970	161	Services, including government	28	Agriculture	24	1970	69	76

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COUNTRY DATA SHEETS

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Introduction to Country Data Sheets

US economic relations with 23 individual African nations are highlighted in the country data sheets that follow. The 23 countries accounted for 95% of African trade with the United States in 1971 and 1972.¹ Twenty-one other African countries accounted for the remaining 5%.

Trade data presented in the country sheets were extracted from the following sources: the trade data for 1971 for individual African countries were provided either by the countries themselves or by the International Monetary Fund; the data on US trade with African countries in 1972 were derived from US Government statistics. Because of the general inadequacy of economic statistics on Africa and because of the well-known difficulties with trade nomenclature, trade statistics from different sources often vary.

Investment data are subject to wide discrepancies as explained in the Appendix. Data on total foreign private investment are those compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, when available.

Data on US private investment are from the US Department of Commerce, State Department, and commercial information. Data on US official economic assistance come from the Agency for International Development (AID).

¹ In the data sheet for South Africa, the trade figures include data for South-West Africa and for three small countries within the South African customs union—Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

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ALGERIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 15,688,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$5.0 billion Per Capita: \$350

By Sector of Origin:

Trade and finance, 22%; public administration and defense, 19%; agriculture, 17%; mining, 17%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; construction, 4%; other, 8%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$925 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Petroleum	75	West Germany	24
Agricultural products	12	France	24
Industrial equipment	5	Italy	8
Raw materials	4	USSR	7
Others	4	Benelux	5
		Netherlands	4
		United Kingdom	4
		Brazil	4
		UNITED STATES	2
		Others	18

Imports: \$1,306 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Industrial equipment	37	France	38
Semi-finished goods	27	West Germany	9
Food	13	Italy	9
Consumer goods	12	UNITED STATES	8
Raw materials	7	United Kingdom	5
Fuels and lubricants	3	USSR	4
Agricultural equipment	1	Netherlands	3
		Spain	3
		Canada	3
		China	3
		Other	15

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	104	0.2
Petroleum	102	2.1

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	98	0.2
Food	33	0.6
Nonelectric machinery	27	0.3
Transport equipment	21	0.3
Oils and fats	4	0.8
Chemicals	3	0.1
Cotton	2	0.5
Electrical machinery	2	0.1
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Other manufactures	1	0.1

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ALGERIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$210 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$49 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT (largely from sources of the US Interests Staff of the Swiss Embassy):

Current direct US investment (\$57 million) is confined primarily to the petroleum sector (\$44 million). There are also minority holdings in manufacturing and other industrial facilities.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (US Interests Staff): \$1 billion ¹

France: \$924 million, almost exclusively in petroleum

Great Britain: \$8 million

Italy: \$4 million

COMMENTS:

In general, direct foreign investment is strongly discouraged. Petroleum is the exception, but Algeria insists on 51% ownership of any venture. On the other hand, Algeria actively seeks private foreign firms to contract for the non-equity installation and operation of capital-intensive projects under the country's development plan. US Export-Import Bank loan disbursements should increase rapidly, as loans in excess of \$400 million have been signed recently.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$				
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	213.3	2.2	15.0	21.9
Loans	48.4	....	15.0	21.8
Grants	164.8	2.2	....	0.1

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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ANGOLA

POPULATION MID-1973: 5,908,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.2 billion

Per Capita: \$220

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$433 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Coffee	34	Portugal	33
Petroleum	15	UNITED STATES	20
Diamonds	13	Japan	10
Fish	11	Netherlands	7
Cotton	6	Canada	5
Sugar	2	Spain	3
Sisal	2	Denmark	3
Corn	2	West Germany	3
Other	15	United Kingdom	2
		Other	14

Imports: \$445 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery	22	Portugal	35
Transport equipment	16	UNITED STATES	11
Food and tobacco	14	West Germany	11
Textiles	12	United Kingdom	9
Metals and products	11	Japan	6
Chemicals	9	France	5
Mineral products	3	Italy	4
Plastics	3	South Africa	4
Other	10	Benelux	3
		Netherlands	2
		Other	10

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	90	0.2
Coffee	69	5.4
Crude petroleum	12	0.5
Fish	3	0.3
Manganese ore	1	3.6
Unclassified	3	0.2

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	26	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	10	0.1
Transport equipment	5	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	3	0.1
Food	2	Negl.
Chemicals	2	Negl.
Electrical machinery	1	Negl.
Textile fibers	1	0.1
Beverages and tobacco	1	0.1

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ANGOLA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$270 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1970: About \$170 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT:

US investment is largely in exploration for oil and minerals and in their production. At least 25 US companies are active in Angola. Prominent among these are:

Oil

Gulf (principal US investor; approximately \$130 million)

Texaco

Exxon Corporation

Union Carbide

Mobil

Standard Oil of California

Diamond Prospecting

Diversa, Inc.

Diamond Distributors of New York

Other

Tenneco agreed in 1969 to develop deposits of sulfur; investment is to reach about \$50 million.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Larger than US investment, with Portugal the principal source. The United Kingdom has substantial interests.

COMMENTS:

The government encourages foreign investment through exemptions from customs duties and certain taxes.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72: None

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CAMEROON

POPULATION MID-1973: 6,147,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$1.2 billion Per Capita: \$200

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 37%; trade and finance, 22%; public administration and defense, 13%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 9%; construction, 4%; other, 4%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$206 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Cocoa and products	31	France	28
Coffee	26	Netherlands	25
Aluminum and products	9	West Germany	10
Wood	8	UNITED STATES	9
Cotton	4	Africa	7
Rubber	2	Japan	3
Palm oil and kernels	2	United Kingdom	3
Bananas	1	Italy	2
Peanuts	1	Benelux	2
Other	16	Other	11

Imports: \$250 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Capital goods	27	France	50
Semi-finished goods	12	West Germany	8
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	11	UNITED STATES	7
Fuels and lubricants	5	Italy	5
Raw materials	5	Africa	5
Consumer goods	40	United Kingdom	4
		Benelux	3
		Netherlands	3
		Japan	3
		Other	12

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	24	Negl.
Coffee	19	1.5
Tobacco and products	3	1.5
Fish	1	0.1
Cocoa	1	0.5

Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	37	0.1
Transport equipment	25	0.3
Nonelectric machinery	3	Negl.
Beverages and tobacco	2	0.2
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	1	Negl.
Oils and fats	1	0.2

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CAMEROON

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$195 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$14 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT (largely from US Embassy sources):

Million US\$

Petroleum	11.3
Exploration	6.8
Marketing	4.5
Fishing	0.2
Banking	0.4-1.2
Other	0.6-1.4

Principal US investors:

Gulf (exploration), Texaco, Mobil, and Exxon (marketing), Gorton's of Gloucester (fishing), Bankers' Trust and Morgan Guaranty Trust (banking).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Estimate of distribution dating from at least 1971:

Percent

French	87
West German	5
Belgian	2
Swiss	2
Italian	1
Other	3

COMMENTS:

American companies investing in Cameroon were reticent in their responses to State Department requests for investment information.

Investment opportunities include food processing, fertilizer, and forestry extractive operations.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	46.4	0.6	2.5	11.4
Loans	27.8	1.3	10.4
Grants	18.6	0.6	1.2	1.0

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EGYPT

POPULATION MID-1973: 35,620,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$6.0 billion Per Capita: \$180

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 29%; services, including government, 28%; industry and mining, 23%; trade and finance, 9%; transportation and communications, 6%; other, 5%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$823 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Cotton	45	Eastern Europe and	
Finished products	27	Cuba	61
Semi-finished products	14	Western Europe	14
Raw material (other than cotton)	8	Asia	14
Fuels	6	The Americas	2
		Africa	2
		Arab World	2
		Other	5

Imports: \$1,219 million	
Percent	
By Commodity	By Supplier
Not Available	

1972			
Exports to the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity	
All Commodities	17	Negl.	
Crude petroleum	7	0.3	
Textile yarns and fabrics	6	0.4	
Cotton	2	14.5	

Imports from the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity	
All Commodities	76	0.2	
Oils and fats	37	7.1	
Machinery and transport equipment	14	0.1	
Chemicals	6	0.2	
Food	6	0.1	
Miscellaneous manufactures	3	0.1	
Iron and steel	2	0.3	
Petroleum products	2	0.4	

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EGYPT

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$88 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$100 million-\$170 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT: Not available

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT: Not available

COMMENTS:

The Sadat regime officially reversed the antagonistic attitude toward private investment that characterized the Nasir government. The restrictive terms of Law No. 156 of 1953 have been substantially modified by Laws Nos. 1 and 65 of 1971. The 1971 legislation, designed to encourage foreign capital in flow, provides foreign investors with tax relief, exemption from detailed regulation of operations, and protection against expropriation of assets and profits. Investment is particularly encouraged in export industries and tourism and, secondarily, in import-substitution industries and activities that introduce new technology. Despite liberal terms, capital inflow has been slowed by the requirement to obtain approval for projects from the slow-moving Egyptian Authority on Foreign Investment and Free Zones. Uncertainty about the course of the confrontation with Israel and the pending merger with Libya also has hampered investment.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	695.0	104.6
Loans	550.5	104.6
Grants	144.5

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ETHIOPIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 26,541,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.6 billion Per Capita: \$60

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 64%; trade and finance, 8%; manufacturing, 7%; public administration and defense, 5%; construction, 3%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 3%; other, 10%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$136 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Coffee	56	UNITED STATES	44
Oil seeds and cakes	12	West Germany	8
Hides and skins	8	Saudi Arabia	6
Pulses	7	French Territories	6
Meat, live animals	4	Japan	6
		Italy	5
		France	2
Re-exports and other	13	United Kingdom	2
		Other	21

Imports: \$204 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery	19	Italy	16
Transport equipment	12	Japan	15
Chemicals	11	West Germany	11
Metals and goods	10	United Kingdom	9
Petroleum products	9	UNITED STATES	9
Textiles and clothing	8	Iran	7
Electrical goods	6	France	3
Food	6	Netherlands	3
Rubber products	4	Other	27
Paper and products	2		
Other	13		

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	53	0.1
Coffee	53	4.1
Hides and skins	3	2.3
Chemicals	1	0.1

Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	16 ¹	Negl.
Nonelectric machinery	6	0.1
Transport equipment	4	Negl.
Electrical machinery	1	Negl.
Chemicals	1	Negl.
Food	1	Negl.
Miscellaneous manufactures	2	Negl.

¹ Table 2 shows a total of \$24.1 million for US exports to Ethiopia. The difference is the result of the inclusion of the value of military supplies in the larger total of US exports to Ethiopia, which is excluded from the distribution by commodity classification—according to US Government procedure for reporting “special category” shipments abroad.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$65 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$25 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT (largely from US Embassy sources):

Million US\$

Major Industries	
Petroleum	20.5
Manufacturing	3.1
Transportation and utilities	0.1
Other	1.3

Principal US firms:

Tenneco (petroleum exploration), Mobil (petroleum sales), NFC International (manufacturing), Crown Cork and Seal (manufacturing), Parsons and Whittemore (manufacturing).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$231 million ¹

Million US\$

Italy	200
Netherlands	20
Japan	4
India	3
United Kingdom	2
France	2

COMMENTS:

Non-US foreign investment is a very rough estimate, based largely on undetailed information from the Italian Embassy in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government has no figures at all on foreign investment.

Ethiopia maintains a liberal investment code and offers tax concessions and protection to foreign investment.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	230.3	18.9	23.4	33.0
Loans	128.8	10.6	14.9	26.7
Grants	101.4	8.3	8.5	6.3

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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GABON

POPULATION MID-1973: 525,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$378 million Per Capita: \$760

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 23%; mining, 18%; trade and finance, 10%; transportation and communications, 10%; construction, 9%; manufacturing, 6%; other, 24%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1970

Exports: \$189 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Petroleum	36	France	39
Timber products	36	Netherlands	14
Manganese	20	Antilles	13
Other	8	UNITED STATES	11
		Africa	
		(non-UDEAC)	8
		Other	15

Imports: \$105 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery	20	France	57
Motor vehicles and parts	18	Other EC (of Six)	17
Iron and steel	18	UNITED STATES	11
Consumer manufactures	16	Africa	5
Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	15	Other	10
Other	13		

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	11	Negl.
Manganese ore and concentrates	11	31.1

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	13	Negl.
Transport equipment	6	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	5	0.1

CONFIDENTIAL

GABON

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$350 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1972: \$125 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT (largely from US Embassy sources):

Million US\$

Petroleum	47 minimum
Mining and smelting	77
Commerce	N.A.

Major US investors:

US Steel, Mobil, Gulf, Bethlehem Steel, Texaco, Union Carbide, First National City Bank, and Morgan Guaranty Trust

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$466 million ¹

Million US\$

French	403
United Kingdom	38
Netherlands	25

COMMENTS:

The government's stated intent is to gain control of one-fourth of the capital of established foreign private enterprises through purchase of stock, as government finances permit. At the same time, the president encourages private enterprise, which he considers more efficient than state operations.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	8.0	0.1	Negl.	0.1
Loans	....	....	....	....
Grants	8.0	0.1	Negl.	0.1

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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GHANA

POPULATION MID-1973: 9,348,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$2.5 billion Per Capita: \$280

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 42%; manufacturing, 13%; trade and finance, 12%; public administration and defense, 7%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; construction, 4%; mining, 2%; other, 15%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$381 million
Percent

By Commodity ¹		By Customer	
Cocoa	67	United Kingdom	27
Wood	10	UNITED STATES	17
Gold	8	West Germany	10
Diamonds	3	Netherlands	10
Manganese ore	2	Japan	7
Coffee	1	USSR	5
Other	9	Yugoslavia	4
		Other Europe	5
		Canada	2
		Australia	2
		Other	11

Imports: \$469 million
Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Producers' goods		United Kingdom	25
Materials	27	West Germany	13
Equipment	27	Japan	9
Durables	12	France	4
Consumer goods		Netherlands	3
Foods and		Italy	3
other non-		Norway	2
durables	22	USSR	2
Durables	6	UNITED STATES	2
Fuels and		Benelux	1
lubricants	6	Canada	1
		Other	35

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	80	0.2
Cocoa	53	25.9
Aluminum	19	5.3
Fish	2	0.1
Wood and lumber	2	0.2
Manganese ore	1	3.6
Petroleum products	1	Negl.

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	44	0.1
Chemicals	10	0.2
Nonelectric machinery	5	0.1
Petroleum products	5	1.1
Food	5	0.1
Textile fibers	5	0.6
Cotton	4	0.8
Electrical machinery	2	Negl.
Transport equipment	1	Negl.
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Textile yarn	1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures	1	1.2
Beverages and tobacco	1	0.1

¹ Ghana does not report aluminum as an export, because its aluminum industry is treated as a foreign enclave. Purchasers of Ghanaian aluminum identify Ghana as the country of origin.

CONFIDENTIAL

GHANA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$345 million ¹US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$77 million ¹BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$190 million ¹

	Million US\$
Petroleum	24.2
Exploration	16.0
Distribution	8.2
Manufacturing	4.7
Mining and smelting	155.0
Transportation and utilities	0.2
Commerce	0.9
Other (primarily agriculture)	5.0

Principal US investors:

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical (aluminum manufacture)	130.5
Reynolds Metals (aluminum manufacture)	14.5

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$150 million minimum ¹

Participating countries: United Kingdom (most important), France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, and Japan.

COMMENTS:

Ghana welcomes large inputs of foreign capital and technology in joint ventures with local citizens in essential industries. Through the Ghana Business Promotion Act it seeks to reserve small business for Ghanaians. Because agreement has not yet been reached between Ghana and its creditors on how payment of Ghana's huge foreign debt should be handled, potential foreign investors currently are very cautious. Remittances of profits from existing investments have been delayed by a lack of foreign exchange.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	292.2	31.2	22.1	15.1
Loans	242.7	23.8	16.0	9.5
Grants	49.5	7.3	6.0	5.6

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

CONFIDENTIAL

IVORY COAST

POPULATION MID-1973: 5,095,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$1.6 billion Per Capita: \$360

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 34%; trade and finance, 23%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 12%; public administration and defense, 10%; manufacturing, 9%; construction, 6%; mining, 1%; other, 5%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$456 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	64	France	33
Agricultural products	30	UNITED STATES	17
Manufactured goods	3	Netherlands	9
Semi-manufactures	3	West Germany	9
		Italy	8
		Communist countries	3
		Other Franc Zone	7
		Other Europe	9
		Other	5

Imports: \$399 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery and manufactures	28	France	46
Semi-manufactures	18	UNITED STATES	7
Industrial materials	2	Italy	7
Consumer goods	30	West Germany	6
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	15	Netherlands	5
Agricultural products	2	Japan	4
Petroleum products	5	Communist countries	2
		Other Franc Zone	7
		Other Europe	8
		Other	8

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	92	0.2
Coffee	52	4.1
Cocoa	24	11.9
Fish	10	0.8
Wood	2	0.2
Wood manufactures	2	Negl.
Petroleum products	1	Negl.

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	22	Negl.
Nonelectric machinery	8	0.1
Electric machinery	1	Negl.
Iron and steel	2	0.3
Transport equipment	1	Negl.
Chemicals	1	Negl.
Textile fibers	1	0.2
Foods	1	Negl.
Other manufactures	4	0.1

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IVORY COAST

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$300 million ¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1972: About \$36 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT (largely from US Embassy sources):

	Million US\$
Petroleum distribution and other sales organizations	15.6
Manufacturing	4.5
Mining	3.0
Commerce and service industries	6.6
Banks, financial institutions, and insurance	6.5

Companies:

American International Reinsurance	Mobil Oil Corp. ³
Bank of America	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Company	National Cash Register Co.
Burroughs Corporation	Riegel Textile Co.
Chase International Investment Corp.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Fairmont International Corp. ²	Standard Oil of New Jersey ²
First National City Bank ²	Texaco, Inc. ³
Intercontinental Hotels ²	Union Carbide Corp. ²
International Business Machines ²	Van Camp Seafood Co.
Lazard Freres and Company	Harry Winston, Inc. ²

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$764 million ¹

	Million US\$
France	464
Other Europe:	200
Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom	
Canada, Japan, and others	100

COMMENTS:

The Ivory Coast encourages foreign investment by granting tariff and tax exemptions under a liberal code, particularly for export industries.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:
Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	109.2	16.8	2.1	21.6
Loans	92.8	16.1	....	20.8
Grants	16.5	0.7	2.1	0.8

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

² More than \$1 million.

³ More than \$5 million.

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KENYA

POPULATION MID-1973: 12,476,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971 (1964 prices):

Total: \$1.4 billion Per Capita: \$120

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 36%; trade and finance, 15%; public administration and defense, 12%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 10%; construction, 4%; other, 12%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$300 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Coffee	18	Uganda	18
Tea	11	Tanzania	14
Petroleum		United Kingdom	14
products	8	West Germany	6
Meat and		UNITED STATES	5
preparations	4	Zambia	4
Pyrethrum		Netherlands	3
flowers and		Other	36
extract	3		
Hides and skins	2		
Other	54		

Imports: \$560 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Industrial		United Kingdom	28
supplies	35	Japan	10
Transport		West Germany	8
equipment	18	UNITED STATES	8
Machinery and		Iran	5
equipment	16	Tanzania	4
Consumer		Uganda	4
goods	12	Other	33
Food and			
beverages	10		
Fuels and			
lubricants	8		
Other	1		

1972			
Exports to the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity	
All Commodities	27	Negl.	
Coffee	8	0.6	
Tea	6	10.3	
Fish	3	0.2	
Sugar	1	0.1	
Fruits and vegetables	1	0.1	
Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum)	5	18.8	
Copper	2	0.3	

Imports from the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity	
All Commodities	26	0.1	
Nonelectric machinery	7	0.1	
Chemicals	5	0.1	
Transport equipment	4	Negl.	
Manufactures	2	0.1	
Electrical machinery	2	Negl.	
Crude materials	1	Negl.	
Food	1	Negl.	
Unclassified	1	0.1	

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KENYA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$200 million¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$55 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1972 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$75 million¹

Million US\$

Petroleum	26.5
Manufacturing	34.8
Mining and smelting	0.2
Transportation and utilities	
Commerce	
Other (mostly tourism and ranching)	13.0

Principal US firms:

Exxon, Caltex, and Mobil (petroleum); Firestone and Union Carbide (manufacturing); Continental Ore (mining), First National City Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank (banking; and commerce); Intercontinental Hotels (commerce and tourism).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1972 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$290 million¹

United Kingdom: \$245 million

Other sources: West Germany, Italy, and France.

COMMENTS:

Most of the US investment figures derive from the companies themselves. The figures probably are inflated or deflated depending on the profile the firm desires to maintain within Kenya.

Kenya maintains a liberal investment code and protects foreign investment. The government, however, insists on 51% ownership in mining and has reserved the right to take similar ownership in new tourist projects. The best opportunities are in tourism and food processing.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	92.5	12.3	13.8	5.2
Loans	32.8	7.1	8.6	0.8
Grants	59.8	5.2	5.2	4.4

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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LIBERIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 1,677,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$440 million Per Capita: \$370

By Sector of Origin:

Mining, 28%; agriculture, 25%; trade and finance, 11%; public administration and defense, 9%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 6%; construction, 5%; manufacturing, 5%; other, 11%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$224 million**Percent**

By Commodity		By Customer	
Iron ore	70	Europe	67
Rubber	17	UNITED STATES	22
Diamonds	3	Asia	8
Wood products	3	Other America	2
Coffee and cocoa	2	Africa	1
Other	5		

Imports: \$162 million**Percent**

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery and transport equipment	33	Europe	49
Manufactured goods	22	UNITED STATES	32
Food	15	Asia	14
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7	Africa	2
Chemicals	7	Other America	2
Beverages and tobacco	3	Other	1
Crude materials	1		
Oils and fats	1		
Other	11		

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	52	0.1
Iron ore	23	5.5
Rubber	22	8.9
Coffee	3	0.2
Nonindustrial diamonds	2	0.3
Fish	1	0.1
Vegetable oils and fats	1	0.4

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	41	0.1
Transport equipment	9	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	8	0.1
Food	8	0.1
Electrical machinery	3	0.1
Textiles and fabrics	2	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	2	Negl.
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Chemicals	1	Negl.
Crude materials	1	Negl.
Petroleum products	1	0.1
Beverages and tobacco	1	0.1

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LIBERIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$315 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of Commerce data): \$191 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1970 (largely from US Embassy sources):

	Million US\$
Total	252
Petroleum	2
Manufacturing (nearly all in an oil refinery)	19
Mining and smelting	129
Transportation and utilities	3
Commerce (including oil distribution)	11
Other (primarily agriculture—\$67 million)	88

Major US investors:

Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Union Carbide, Chevron, Vancouver Plywood, Inc., Firestone, Uniroyal, Goodrich

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1970 (largely from US Embassy sources): More than \$297 million

	Million US\$
West Germany	150 maximum
Switzerland	2
Lebanon	50
Italy	N.A.
France	2
Sweden	89
United Kingdom	4
Netherlands and other	N.A.

COMMENTS:

Liberia uses the American dollar as its currency. The country has traditionally maintained concession arrangements with foreigners, without restrictions on repatriation of profits and capital. Currently the policy is for the government to participate in major foreign operations sufficiently to obtain half the profits or otherwise to acquire equivalent income through taxes.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	196.4	8.0	11.0	17.3
Loans	99.3	0.9	3.0	8.1
Grants	97.2	7.1	8.0	9.2

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LIBYA

POPULATION MID-1973: 2,162,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$2.9 billion Per Capita: \$1,500

By Sector of Origin:

Mining, 54%; public administration and defense, 11%; construction, 8%; trade and finance, 8%; agriculture, 4%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 4%; manufacturing, 2%; other, 9%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$2,807 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Crude petroleum	99	Italy	22
Other	1	West Germany	18
		United Kingdom	17
		France	12
		UNITED STATES	9
		Netherlands	6
		Spain	6
		Belgium	2
		Other	8

Imports: \$819 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery and transport equipment	28	Italy	22
Manufactures	19	United Kingdom	10
Food	19	West Germany	9
Miscellaneous manufactures	16	France	9
Chemicals	7	UNITED STATES	7
Fuels and lubricants	4	Japan	6
Crude materials	3	Netherlands	3
Oils and fats	3	Other	34
Other	1		

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	116	0.2
Crude petroleum	114	4.4

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	85	0.2
Nonelectrical machinery	41	0.4
Transport equipment	10	0.1
Electrical machinery	8	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	5	0.2
Other manufactures	4	0.2
Chemicals	4	0.1
Food	3	Negl.
Iron and steel	3	0.4
Beverages and tobacco	2	0.2
Unclassified	2	0.1

CONFIDENTIAL

LIBYA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$1,400 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of Commerce data): \$1,044 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT:

US investment is almost entirely in petroleum. US firms account for more than 90% of oil production.

US firms in the principal consortia ranked from left to right in order of 1972 output:

Oasis	Occidental	Exxon	Amoseas
Amerada	Occidental	Standard Oil of New Jersey	Texaco
Continental		Grace Petroleum	Standard Oil of California
Marathon		Sinclair	

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

British Petroleum interests were nationalized in December 1971.

The Italian State Oil Company (ENI) owns a sizable field jointly with the Libyan State Oil Company. All other holdings—including German and French—are small.

COMMENTS:

Most foreign investment in Libya must be in the form of joint ventures with state firms. The oil sector is the last segment of the Libyan economy to become Libyanized (forced to cede half or more of its assets to Libyan ownership). The government is currently engaged in efforts to gain 51% state participation in the operations of petroleum producing companies in Libya. In addition, workers committees formed under Colonel Qadhafi's "cultural revolution" have been harassing foreign managers.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$				
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	45.7	0.4	Negl.
Loans
Grants	45.7	0.4	Negl.

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MALAGASY REPUBLIC

POPULATION MID-1973: 7,221,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$890 million

Per Capita: \$130

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 32%; public administration and defense, 20%; trade and finance, 18%; manufacturing, 11%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 10%; other, 9%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$147 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Coffee	26	France	34
Cloves	14	UNITED STATES	22
Vanilla	9	Other EC (of six)	8
Rice	5	Other	36
Sugar	3		
Chromite	2		
Other	41		

Imports: \$214 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Consumer goods	30	France	56
Industrial		Other EC (of six)	18
equipment	27	UNITED STATES	5
Raw materials	23	Other	21
Food	14		
Petroleum	5		
Agricultural			
equipment	1		

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	37	0.1
Coffee	15	1.2
Cloves	3	78.5
Vanilla	9	87.4
Fish and preparations	3	0.2
Sugar	2	0.2
Chemicals	2	0.1
Crude fertilizers	1	0.3
Crude rubber	1	0.3

Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	11	Negl.
Transport equipment	7	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	1	Negl.
Miscellaneous manufactures	1	Negl.
Oils and fats	1	0.1
Electrical machinery	1	Negl.

CONFIDENTIAL

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$90 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: \$21 million¹

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

Million US\$

Petroleum	20
Other (meat processing)	1

Principal US investors:

Caltex and Exxon (distribution, equity in refinery), Conoco, Chevron, Texas Gulf, and Tenneco (exploration).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Small, predominantly French, but including Chinese, Indian, and Israeli interests.

COMMENTS:

The old government granted tariff, tax, and other benefits. A military government, in power only a short while, has not yet embarked on any new policy concerning foreign investment. The best investment opportunities are in consumer goods industries, maintenance facilities for agricultural machinery, and food processing plants.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	15.5	1.2	0.6	0.4
Loans	3.0	....	....	....
Grants	12.5	1.2	0.6	0.4

¹ The figure for 1972 could be as high as \$52 million, if all prospecting costs are capitalized in the petroleum industry.

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MOROCCO

POPULATION MID-1973: 16,259,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1970 (1966 prices):

Total: \$2.7 billion

Per Capita: \$170

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 28%; trade and finance, 19%; manufacturing, 12%; public administration and defense, 11%; construction, 5%; mining, 5%; electricity, gas, and water, 3%; other, 17%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$499 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Phosphates	23	France	36
Citrus products	15	West Germany	9
Other agricultural products	33	United Kingdom	5
Other primary products	13	Italy	5
Semi-finished goods	8	Spain	4
Consumer goods	7	Benelux	4
Other	1	China	4
		USSR	4
		Algeria	3
		Netherlands	3
		Poland	2
		Other (including UNITED STATES)	21

Imports: \$698 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Equipment	22	France	31
Semi-finished goods	22	UNITED STATES	14
Raw materials	13	West Germany	8
Food	22	Italy	6
Consumer goods	15	United Kingdom	4
Other	6	USSR	4
		Spain	4
		Netherlands	3
		Benelux	2
		Sweden	2
		Cuba	2
		Japan	2
		Other	18

1972			
Exports to the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity	
All Commodities	11	Negl.	
Spices	1	1.4	
Sugar and honey	1	0.1	
Vegetable extracts	1	5.1	
Leather and shoes	1	0.3	
Textile yarns and fabrics	1	0.1	
Manufactures	2	Negl.	
Manganese ore	1	3.7	

Imports from the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity	
All Commodities	58	0.1	
Food	21	0.4	
Oils and fats	13	2.5	
Nonelectric machinery	6	0.1	
Beverages and tobacco	4	0.4	
Transport equipment	3	Negl.	
Cotton	2	0.4	
Electrical machinery	2	Negl.	
Chemicals	1	Negl.	
Textile yarn	1	0.1	
Miscellaneous manufactures	1	Negl.	
Unclassified	1	0.1	

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MOROCCO

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$240 million ¹US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$38 million ¹

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

Million US\$

Total ¹	47.2
Petroleum distribution	18.9
Manufacturing	16.2
Transportation and utilities	1.8
Commerce, banking, and insurance	6.5
Other (hotels and agribusiness)	3.8

The number of US firms operating in Morocco rose from 46 in 1967 to 59 in 1971. Major US investors are Mobil, American Tire, IBM-France, Exxon, and Holiday Inns. Others are Bank of America, Coca Cola, Colgate-Palmolive, and American Chewing Gum.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): More than \$3 billion ¹

Million US\$

France	3,000
Spain	10
Italy	10
Belgium	10
United Kingdom	5-10
Netherlands	5-10
West Germany	5

COMMENTS:

The government is anxious to attract US investment. The American presence is growing in agribusiness and tourism.

In March 1973, all remaining foreign-owned agricultural lands were nationalized. They were held by French (two-thirds) and Spanish (one-third) interests. Compensation will be made. Moroccanization of the tertiary sector is at a cautious rate so as not to discourage foreign investment.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	576.0	36.4	77.5	57.6
Loans	336.8	16.4	53.1	47.1
Grants	239.3	20.0	24.4	10.5

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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MOZAMBIQUE

POPULATION MID-1973: 8,698,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.3 billion

Per Capita: \$170

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$169 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Agricultural products	62	Portugal	37
Cashews	20	UNITED STATES	14
Cotton	12	South Africa	9
Sugar	12	India	7
Tea	5	Angola	5
Copra	5	United Kingdom	4
Timber	4	Netherlands	3
Other	4	West Germany	3
Textiles	15	Other	18
Fuel oil	3		
Other	20		

Imports: \$354 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery	18	Portugal	26
Metal and products	15	South Africa	15
Transport equipment	14	West Germany	8
Food, beverages, and tobacco	11	United Kingdom	8
Textiles	11	UNITED STATES	7
Minerals	11	Japan	6
Chemicals	8	Iraq	5
Plastics	4	Italy	4
Paper	3	France	4
Other	5	Other	17

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US im- ports of the commodity
All Commodities	26	Negl.
Cashews and other nuts	18	19.9
Tea	2	2.5
Textile yarns and fabrics	2	0.1
Crude fertilizer and minerals	1	0.2
Crude materials	1	0.3
Unclassified	1	0.1

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US ex- ports of the commodity
All Commodities	16	Negl.
Nonelectric machinery	7	0.1
Transport equipment	3	Negl.
Chemicals	3	0.1
Manufactures	2	Negl.
Electrical machinery	1	Negl.

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MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$120 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$15 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT:

Most US investment is concentrated in resource exploration and development, especially oil prospecting.

Principal US firms involved are:

Clark Oil, Skelly, Sunray, Gulf, Pan American Oil, Texaco

Others:

Firestone, Holiday Inns, Charles Pfizer & Co.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

Portugal is the largest single source of private foreign investment.

COMMENTS:

The government encourages investment by granting tax and customs rebates and allowing transfers of profits and capital.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72: None.

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NIGERIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 59,607,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, FY1972 (ended March 1972):

Total: \$6.8 billion

Per Capita: \$120

By Sector of Origin ¹:

Agriculture, 56%; trade and finance, 12%; public administration and defense, 8%; manufacturing, 7%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 6%; construction, 5%; mining, 3%; other, 3%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$1,793 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Petroleum	75	United Kingdom	22
Cocoa	11	UNITED STATES	18
Palm kernels	2	France	15
Peanuts	2	Netherlands	14
Tin metal	2	West Germany	6
Cotton	1	Italy	4
Rubber	1	Eastern Europe	3
Other	6	Japan	1
		Norway	1
		Other	16
Imports: \$1,510 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery and transport equipment	40	United Kingdom	32
Manufactures	36	UNITED STATES	14
Chemicals	11	West Germany	12
Food	8	Japan	4
Crude materials	2	France	4
Mineral fuels	1	Italy	4
Other	2	Netherlands	4
		Eastern Europe	3
		China	2
		Benelux	2
		Other	19

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	271	0.5
Crude petroleum	245	9.4
Cocoa	11	5.2
Petroleum products	5	0.3
Rubber	3	1.0
Wood	1	0.1
Hides and skins	1	1.1
Iron ore	1	0.2
Tin metal	1	0.3
Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	114	0.2
Nonelectric machinery	46	0.5
Food	21	0.4
Iron and steel	9	1.1
Electrical machinery	8	0.2
Transport equipment	7	0.1
Textiles and fabrics	3	0.4
Chemicals	3	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactures	5	0.1
Other manufactures	5	0.2

¹ Historical material that does not reflect the sharp rise in the significance of petroleum extraction.

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NIGERIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$1,700 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: Less than \$450 million¹

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of State): \$800 million¹

Major US participants are:

Gulf, Mobil, Texaco-Chevron

Selected other US investors:

Bank of America, Colgate-Palmolive, IBM, Motorola, National Cash Register

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1972:

United Kingdom, more than \$1,000 million; France, \$140 million; others include Greece, India, Japan, and Lebanon

COMMENTS:

The government welcomes foreign investment, especially in large and medium-size ventures. At the same time, the government wishes greater Nigerian participation in the equity and management of foreign concerns. Twenty-two small-scale manufacturing and service sectors were reserved in 1972 for Nigerian citizens. Tax and import concessions are offered selectively to foreigners.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	445.6	52.4	41.4	39.8
Loans	147.8	5.8	24.3	31.1
Grants	297.8	46.6	17.1	8.7

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION MID-1973: 2,666,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, FY1970 (ended June 1970):

Total: \$425 million Per Capita: \$170

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 31%; mining, 19%; trade and finance, 15%; transportation and communication, 8%; manufacturing, 6%; public administration and defense, 5%; construction, 4%; other, 12%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$107 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Diamonds	61	United Kingdom	63
Iron ore	14	EC (of six)	16
Palm kernels	7	Japan	7
Coffee	4	UNITED STATES	6
Cocoa	3	Other	8
Bauxite	3		
Rutile	1		
Other	7		

Imports: \$122 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Manufactured goods	26	United Kingdom	29
Machinery and transport equipment	24	EC (of six)	19
Foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	23	Commonwealth (non-UK)	13
Other manufactures	9	Japan	10
Chemicals	7	Eastern Europe	7
Mineral fuels	7	UNITED STATES	7
Oils and fats	1	Egypt	2
Other	3	Other	13

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	24	Negl.
Nonindustrial diamonds	16	2.5
Coffee	5	0.4
Fish and preparations	2	0.2

Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	6	Negl.
Food	3	0.1
Beverages and tobacco	1	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	1	Negl.

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SIERRA LEONE

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$70 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: \$17 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1972 (largely from US Embassy sources):

Assets of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in rutile production reverted to the US Export-Import Bank. Nord Resources and Bethlehem Steel have decided to take over the project.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT (largely from US Embassy sources):

Private United Kingdom interests have holdings of between \$55 million and \$60 million. Together, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, and Switzerland have holdings of \$1 million.

COMMENTS:

With the economy stagnating, investment prospects are poor. All mining ventures operate under the shadow of the government's policy of acquiring 51 % of such operations. This policy may be extended to other industries.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	54.1	2.4	4.7	3.5
Loans	15.8	2.1
Grants	38.3	2.4	2.6	3.5

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SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION MID-1973: 24,433,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT¹ 1972:

Total: \$21.9 billion Per Capita: \$940

By Sector of Origin:

Manufacturing, 22%; trade and finance, 18%; mining, 12%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 12%; agriculture, 10%; public administration and defense, 9%; construction, 3%; other, 14%.

FOREIGN TRADE²:

1971			
Exports: \$2,311 million ³			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Diamonds	12	United Kingdom	25
Fruit	8	Africa	18
Copper	6	Japan	11
Platinum	5	UNITED STATES	7
Sugar	4	West Germany	7
Corn	4	France	2
Wool	3	Italy	2
Manganese	3	Other	28
Asbestos	2		
Iron ore	2		
Other	51		

Imports: \$4,039 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery	27	United Kingdom	23
Transport equipment	19	UNITED STATES	16
Textiles and fabrics	8	West Germany	14
Mineral fuel	7	Japan	10
Chemicals	7	Africa	4
Iron, steel, and products	5	Italy	4
Musical and other instruments	3	France	4
Other	24	Australia	2
		Netherlands	2
		Other	21

1972			
Exports to the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity	
All Commodities	330	0.6	
Precious metals	109	15.1	
Iron and steel	36	1.2	
Fish	28	2.3	
Copper	24	4.6	
Silver and platinum	18	10.2	
Sugar and honey	17	1.9	
Fertilizers	16	5.3	
Industrial diamonds	9	24.4	
Nickel	7	2.0	
Wool and other hairs	5	5.3	
Radioactive chemicals	4	4.0	
Lead	3	4.2	
Chrome ore	3	11.7	
Crude asbestos	3	3.8	
Manganese ore	3	7.9	
Other nonferrous ores	5	45.5	

Imports from the United States			
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity	
All Commodities	603	1.2	
Transport equipment	173	2.1	
Nonelectric machinery	152	1.6	
Chemicals	53	1.3	
Electrical machinery	43	1.1	
Food	29	0.5	
Textiles and fabrics	19	2.4	
Other manufactures	107	1.4	

¹ Including South-West Africa.² Trade figures include, in addition to South Africa, those of South-West Africa and three independent countries in the southern Africa customs union—Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.³ Excluding gold sales, not considered a commodity of trade.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): Not Available

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (Department of Commerce data): \$964 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$1.3 billion

Direct	Million US\$	Indirect	Million US\$
Total	969	Total	318
Mining	158	Private sector	149
Manufacturing	462	Central government	
Finance	61	and banking	169
Wholesale and retail trade	202		
Insurance	4		
Other	82		

Hundreds of US firms have some investment in South Africa, including: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, International Business Machines, American Motors, Armco Steel, Avis-Rent-A-Car, Bucyrus-Erie Caterpillar Tractor Co., Coca Cola, and Colgate-Palmolive.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$8.7 billion

	Million US\$		
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Total	5,459	3,243	8,702
Sterling area	4,215	1,311	5,526
Western Europe	963	1,524	2,487
Non-US Dollar area (including Canada)	230	28	258
International organizations	....	305	305
Other areas	51	75	126

COMMENTS:

South Africa is a major outlet for British investors. Holdings are as large as, or larger than, those the British have in the United States.

The country encourages foreign investment but offers no incentives beyond those available to any investor. Profits normally can be freely remitted, but capital withdrawals are generally subject to a five-year blocking procedure.

The US Government neither encourages nor discourages investment in South Africa but encourages those who invest to upgrade conditions of non-white employees. The United States considers South-West Africa (Namibia) to be an international territory and officially discourages US investments in that area.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72: None.

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SUDAN

POPULATION MID-1973: 16,901,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1969:

Total: \$1.6 billion Per Capita: \$110

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 54%; trade and finance, 15%; public administration and defense, 10%; manufacturing, 6%; construction, 6%; electricity, gas, and water, 1%; other, 8%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$313 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Cotton	63	USSR	16
Gum Arabic	7	India	11
Peanuts	7	China	9
Sesame	7	Italy	9
Livestock	2	Japan	8
Dura	1	West Germany	8
Other	13	Egypt	4
		Netherlands	4
		UNITED STATES	3
		Poland	2
		France	2
		Saudi Arabia	2
		Other	22

Imports: \$316 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Consumer goods	42	India	16
Capital goods	16	United Kingdom	14
Building materials	10	USSR	11
Agricultural raw materials	10	West Germany	7
Fuels	4	China	6
Other	18	Egypt	6
		Japan	4
		Netherlands	3
		UNITED STATES	3
		Poland	3
		Belgium	3
		France	2
		Italy	2
		Other	20

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	12	Negl.
Crude animal and vegetable materials	10	3.8
Cotton	2	12.5

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	18	Negl.
Food	9	0.2
Chemicals	3	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	2	Negl.
Transport equipment	1	Negl.
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Oils and fats	1	0.1
Manufactures	1	Negl.
Unclassified	1	Negl.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUDAN

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$35 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: Not Available

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

The only sizable US investment is the Mobil retail marketing facilities valued at \$2 million. The rest is negligible.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

Foreign investments, which had amounted to some \$140 million, were greatly reduced by nationalizations and confiscations in 1970.

COMMENTS:

Since 1972, Sudan has been eager to attract foreign investment, particularly from the United States. Although moving cautiously, US businessmen are beginning to respond.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$				
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	81.4	Negl.	0.1	8.0
Loans	47.9	7.9
Grants	33.4	Negl.	0.1	0.1

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TANZANIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 14,368,500

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971 (1966 Prices):

Total: \$1.1 billion Per Capita: \$80

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 54%; trade and finance, 14%; public administration and defense, 7%; manufacturing, 5%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; mining, 3%; construction, 3%; other, 9%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$281 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Coffee	11	United Kingdom	21
Cloves	10	Kenya	8
Cashews	6	UNITED STATES	7
Cotton	11	India	7
Sisal	7	Hong Kong	7
Diamonds	11	Netherlands	3
Other	44	West Germany	3
		Uganda	2
		Other	42

Imports: \$382 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Manufactures	24	China	22
Machinery	22	United Kingdom	18
Transport equipment	13	Kenya	11
Chemicals	13	West Germany	7
Crude materials	2	Japan	6
Miscellaneous manufactures	5	Italy	5
		Netherlands	4
		UNITED STATES	4
Food and beverages	5	Other	23
Mineral fuels	8		
Other	8		

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	21	Negl.
Coffee	13	1.1
Cashews and other nuts	2	1.8
Textiles, yarns, and fabrics	2	0.1
Plants, seeds, and flowers (including pyrethrum)	2	8.4

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	12	Negl.
Food	4	0.1
Chemicals	1	Negl.
Nonelectric machinery	1	Negl.
Miscellaneous manufactures	2	Negl.
Other manufactures	2	Negl.

CONFIDENTIAL

TANZANIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$65 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: \$5 million to \$6 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

	Million US\$
Petroleum	3.8
Manufacturing	1.0
Commerce	Negl.
Other	0.5

Principal US investors:

Caltex (petroleum), Exxon (petroleum), General Tire (tire factory)

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$57.5 million

	Million US\$
United Kingdom	43.0
Italy	4.5
West Germany	6.4
Japan	1.2
Netherlands	2.4

COMMENTS:

Government policy permits private foreign investment in certain sectors; others are restricted to public and semi-public enterprises. Large-scale enterprises usually require government participation of 50% or more. Approved enterprises have the right to repatriate profits and capital.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	76.9	4.8	5.7	3.1
Loans	13.8	1.0	0.8	....
Grants	63.1	3.8	4.9	3.1

CONFIDENTIAL

TUNISIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 5,482,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971 (1966 prices):

Total: \$1.2 billion Per Capita: \$230

By Sector of Origin:

Public administration and defense, 17%; agriculture, 16%; manufacturing, 15%; trade and finance, 13%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 12%; construction, 9%; mining, 4%; other, 14%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$216 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Crude petroleum	25	Italy	20
Olive oil	22	France	20
Other food	11	West Germany	13
Phosphates	19	Libya	10
Other industrial goods	18	Spain	6
Consumer goods	3	USSR	3
Other	2	Poland	3
		Bulgaria	3
		Switzerland	3
		Other (including UNITED STATES)	19

Imports: \$343 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Food	21	France	36
Consumer goods	14	UNITED STATES	15
Equipment	29	Italy	9
Raw materials	23	West Germany	7
Semi-finished goods	9	United Kingdom	3
Energy	4	Austria	3
		Canada	2
		Spain	2
		Benelux	2
		Netherlands	2
		Other	19

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	8	Negl.
Vegetable oils and fats	4	2.5
Iron and steel	2	0.1
Pulp and paper	1	0.1

Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	55	0.1
Oils and fats	14	2.7
Food	12	0.2
Transport equipment	10	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	6	0.1
Textile fibers	2	0.3
Chemicals	1	Negl.
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Electrical machinery	1	Negl.
Miscellaneous manufactures	1	Negl.
Petroleum products	1	0.3
Other manufactures	2	0.1

CONFIDENTIAL

TUNISIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$175 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT: About \$14 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

Million US\$

Petroleum	Negl.
Manufacturing	2.9
Mining and smelting	2.9
Transportation and utilities	Negl.
Commerce	0.3
Other (housing, hotels, and tourism)	7.8

Principal US investors:

Firestone (manufacturing), Freeport International Sulphur (mining and smelting), International Telephone and Telegraph (Sheraton Hotel), Carnoy Housing (building).

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT:

France, Italy, Belgium, and West Germany are the principal investors.

COMMENTS:

In the last few years, Tunisia has significantly increased its efforts to attract foreign investment. Private foreign investment is encouraged by an investment code providing various tax, customs, and other benefits for new investors. The code also guarantees repatriation of capital and profits. Particularly good prospects for US investment exist in tourism and manufacturing.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	532.1	45.7	54.4	48.8
Loans	315.2	27.2	32.1	36.0
Grants	217.0	18.6	22.3	12.8

CONFIDENTIAL

UGANDA

POPULATION MID-1973: 10,810,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.0 billion Per Capita: \$100

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 58%, trade and finance, 10%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 5%; public administration and defense, 4%; mining, 2%; construction, 2%; other, 11%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$259 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Coffee	53	United Kingdom	22
Tea	5	UNITED STATES	20
Cotton	19	Japan	10
Hides and skins	1	Kenya	9
Copper	7	India	7
Other	15	West Germany	6
		Other	26

Imports: \$250 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery	16	United Kingdom	25
Transport equipment	14	Japan	10
Iron and steel	4	West Germany	7
Paper and products	2	UNITED STATES	6
Cotton fabrics	1	India	4
Other	63	Italy	4
		Other	44

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	49	0.1
Coffee	47	3.7
Tea	1	2.0

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	3	Negl.
Nonelectric machinery	1	Negl.
Transport equipment	1	Negl.

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UGANDA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$55 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$3 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

US companies have invested in petroleum distribution (Caltex, Exxon, and Mobil), advertising, insurance, and tourist and photographic supply facilities.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$50 million

Million US\$

United Kingdom	35
Italy	12
Kenya	N.A.
West Germany	N.A.
Netherlands	N.A.
France	N.A.
Scandinavia	N.A.

COMMENTS:

The unpredictability of the current Ugandan Government is a deterrent to private foreign investment. Rash government reactions include expulsion of Israelis and non-citizen Asians, resulting in the government takeover of privately owned firms. Recently, Kampala expropriated a number of British-owned firms and one American-owned enterprise.

Uganda announced in January 1973 that it intended to take over some 500 British companies, representing about 90% of British interests in the country.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

Million US\$

	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	48.2	3.2	3.4	5.7
Loans	16.6	3.0
Grants	31.5	3.2	3.4	2.7

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ZAIRE

POPULATION MID-1973: 23,535,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1971:

Total: \$2.1 billion Per Capita: \$90

By Sector of Origin:

Agriculture, 22%; public administration and defense, 18%; trade and finance, 16%; manufacturing, 16%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 7%; mining, 6%; construction, 3%; other, 12%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971

Exports: \$798 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Customer	
Copper	64	Belgium	52
Cobalt	6	Italy	11
Diamonds	5	France	8
Tin and ore	3	United Kingdom	5
Zinc	2	UNITED STATES	5
Coffee	6	Other EC (of six)	9
Palm products	5	Other	10
Rubber	2		
Other	6		
Unrecorded	1		

Imports: \$626 million

Percent

By Commodity		By Supplier	
Capital goods,		Belgium	25
semi-manufac-		UNITED STATES	14
tures, and raw		West Germany	11
materials	47	France	10
Consumer		Japan	10
goods	27	United Kingdom	6
Energy	4	Other EC (of six)	13
Other	22	Other	11

1972

Exports to the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	43	0.1
Nonferrous base metals (probably cobalt)	12	15.9
Coffee	12	0.9
Zinc	7	3.8
Manganese ore	5	14.3
Vegetable oils and fats	4	1.9
Rubber	3	1.0

Imports from the United States

	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	37	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	11	0.1
Transport equipment	7	0.1
Manufactures	4	Negl.
Food	3	0.1
Beverages and tobacco	2	0.2
Electrical machinery	2	0.1
Chemicals	2	0.1
Iron and steel	1	0.1
Textiles and fabrics	1	0.1
Textile fibers	1	0.2
Petroleum products	1	0.2

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ZAIRE

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$560 million

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: \$49 million ¹

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT (largely from US Embassy sources):

	Million US\$	
	1971	1972
Total	41.7 ¹	157.8
Petroleum	8.7	25.0
Manufacturing	16.5	34.2
Mining and smelting	1.2	94.2
Commerce	7.3	4.4
Other	8.0	

Principal US firms:

Goodyear (tire manufacturing), Intercontinental Hotel, Mobil, and Texaco (petroleum distribution). Standard Oil of Indiana recently invested in copper exploration and mining.

Other investors:

Gulf, Exxon, Pluswood Industries, Union Carbide, Philips Brothers Chemicals, Singer Sewing Machine Co., Pfizer, International Business Machines, Pan Am, Cynamide/Lederle, Continental Grain, several banks, and automobile distributorships.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1972 (largely from US Embassy sources): \$886 million

	Million US\$
Belgium	635
France	20
Italy	50
Japan	40
West Germany	80
United Kingdom	60
Switzerland	less than 1

COMMENTS:

Zaire has been attempting to interest a number of major American firms (Kaiser Aluminum, ALCOA, Ford, and General Motors). In 1971 it was estimated that direct investment from US sources might reach a total of \$500 million by 1975. US interests in mining are growing.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	381.1	13.1	29.1	5.9
Loans	172.6	11.7	25.7	2.4
Grants	208.4	1.4	3.4	3.5

¹ No rationalization of the large discrepancy between these estimates can be offered.

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ZAMBIA

POPULATION MID-1973: 4,688,000

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1970:

Total: \$1.7 billion Per Capita: \$410

By Sector of Origin:

Mining, 37%; trade and finance, 13%; agriculture, 10%; construction, 10%; manufacturing, 8%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 6%; public administration and defense, 6%; other, 10%.

FOREIGN TRADE:

1971			
Exports: \$679 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Customer	
Copper	93	EC (of six)	31
Zinc	2	Japan	21
Lead	1	United Kingdom	16
Cobalt	1	South Africa	2
Tobacco	1	Other Europe	13
Other	2	Other Sterling Area	6
		Other	11

Imports: \$554 million			
Percent			
By Commodity		By Supplier	
Machinery and transport equipment	41	United Kingdom	25
		EC (of six)	
Manufactures	28	South Africa	15
Food	10	UNITED STATES	10
Minerals and fuels	9	Japan	7
		Rhodesia	5
Chemicals	8	Other Sterling Area	11
Crude materials	2	Other Europe	5
Other	2	Other	7

1972		
Exports to the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US imports of the commodity
All Commodities	3	Negl.
Nonferrous base metals (probably cobalt)	3	3.8

Imports from the United States		
	Million US\$	Percent of total US exports of the commodity
All Commodities	34	0.1
Nonelectric machinery	16	0.2
Transport equipment	9	0.1
Electrical machinery	1	Negl.
Other manufactures	3	Negl.
Chemicals	2	0.1
Unclassified	1	Negl.

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ZAMBIA

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971 (DAC data): \$300 million¹

US PRIVATE INVESTMENT, 1971: About \$112 million

BREAKDOWN OF US INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources):

	Million US\$
Mining and smelting	100
Manufacturing	5
Petroleum	1
Other	6

Principal US investors:

American Metal Climax, Coca Cola, Westinghouse Air Brake, International Telephone and Telegraph, National Cash Register, Mobil, Caltex, St. Regis Paper Co., Ingersoll Rand.

NON-US FOREIGN INVESTMENT, 1971 (largely from US Embassy sources): More than \$480 million¹

	Million US\$
United Kingdom	250
South Africa	200
Italy	30

COMMENTS:

The Zambian Government welcomes foreign investment that assists major economic development goals. Most foreign investment has been in copper production, and the government wishes to steer new investment into the other sectors of the economy, all of which are less developed.

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES, FY1962-72:

	Million US\$			
	Total	FY1970	FY1971	FY1972
Total	41.1	0.2	4.3	23.5
Loans	34.6	....	4.3	23.2
Grants	6.5	0.2	....	0.3

¹ The large discrepancy between these estimates cannot be fully rationalized. Private South African investments estimated at \$200 million are excluded from the DAC data.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

Weaknesses in the Investment Data

Economic statistics on the great majority of African countries are often rudimentary approximations or educated guesses. Data on private foreign investment in Africa are especially suspect. Investment data in this handbook thus should be considered only as rough orders of magnitude. Some of the sources use book value (normally original cost less depreciation) as a basis for valuing foreign investment; others use current market prices of plant and equipment to the extent that data can be developed. Because of the worldwide inflation and conservative accounting practices, book values are almost certain to be appreciably lower than market or replacement values, especially in the extractive industries, which dominate foreign investment in Africa. Book values are known at least in the accounting sense; market values can only be "guesstimated." Even in determining book value, significant differences of approach can give a wide range of dollar values. For example, book values depend on which particular accounting system is used for valuing minerals in the ground and for treating exploration costs.

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee, a principal source of investment data presented in this handbook, recognizes "substantial uncertainties" about its estimates of the level of foreign investment in African countries.

Firms in developed countries, in principal, use net book values as a basis for the evaluation of their foreign investment. . . . For most D.A.C. countries, no company surveys are available and the estimates have been prepared on the basis of capacity, annual turn-over, etc., or by using estimates of other authors, the bases of which are not known in detail. In other cases, incomplete company surveys have had to be supplemented by estimates arrived at in a similar way. To the extent that these figures have any validity at all, they may be approaching **market values** more than the **book values** used in company surveys. This implies problems of comparability of the estimates.¹ (Emphasis added.)

The nationality of investors sometimes is difficult to assign, notably in the case of multinational firms. Some multinational firms have effective management control in one country, major share-holding interests in another, minor share-holding interests in a third, and the company headquarters in a fourth. Relationships among subsidiaries located across country borders add to the confusion, as does the foreign residence of nationals who manage or control the firms.

¹ Part III of "Stock of Private Direct Investments by D.A.C. Countries in Developing Countries, End 1967," Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, 1972.

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Other common problems are revealed in the US Embassy assessment of Nigerian statistics on foreign investment:

The Nigerian Central Bank prepares the only official estimates of the book value of foreign investment. . . . These Central Bank estimates are considerably lower than past informal Embassy estimates, apparently largely because the Central Bank data reflect much higher rates of depreciation. Nevertheless, this factor alone can hardly account for such an anomaly as showing British investment to be well behind American investment. It seems apparent to even the most casual observer that the U.K. has a far larger investment stake here than any other country. As partial explanation . . . officials state that sizable British investments situated in the war-damaged Eastern Region were "written-off" in 1970. Also, many British investments . . . have been depreciated over a longer time span. Consequently, they may receive lower depreciated book values in . . . the estimates.²

² State. Lagos, A-67, 6 Apr 1973. U.